FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BCP DAILY: POLISH SOURCES DENOUNCE ANTISOCIALISTS

AU041224 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 80 p 8

[BTA correspondent's 26 Nov report from Warsaw: "Unmasking Antisocialist Groups"]

[Text] Leszek Moczulski, organizer of an antisocialist group, which has the pompous name "Confederation of Independent Poland" has been arrested in Warsaw on 23 November and will be prosecuted. Some of his collaborators were also arrested. Two days ago, representatives of the recently formed "Solidarity" trade union demanded the release of Moczulski and his collaborators. But who are these people, actually?

TRYBUNA LUDU published an article by Daniel Lulinski today headlined "In the Circle of Political Adventurism," which unmasks the antisocialist and anti-Soviet essence of the "confederation" and its leaders. On 11 November--the 62d anniversary of the proclamation of Poland's independence--a small, but noisy group gathered on Victory Square in Warsaw and yelled anti-Soviet slogans. On the same day in Lublin another antisocialist group organized a rally at which anti-Soviet slogans were voiced. Such slogans, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, were directed against the Polish state's interests and against our alliances, which guarantee the inviolability of Polish borders. Irresponsible little groups, as the daily points out, are trying to cast a shadow on the Polish-Soviet alliance and on our country's friendship with the government created by the Great Socialist October Revolution in 1917, which cancelled all predatory treaties, thanks to which Poland attained its nat' nal independence. This is not denied by any serious historian. The same applies to the fact, which is well-known to everybody, that the Soviet Union, at the cost of tremendous sacrifices, liberated Poland from Hitler's occupation.

The author of the article then dwells on the creation of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" and on Leszek Moczulski's activities. The author declares the "confederation" a "party" and claims that the antisocialist groups competing with each other should subject themselves to it.

TRYBUNA LUDU unmasks Leszek Moczulski's "political credo." He proclaims as the main goals of his "party" overthrowing the socialist regime in Poland, restoring capitalism, and having Poland withdraw from the Warsaw Pact.

The Polish daily points out that the following issue will be devoted to answering the question upon whom the "confederation" is relying, the question who is assisting and inspiring the antisocialist groups in Poland from abroad.

The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carried an article entitled "In Whose Interest?" directed against the anti-Soviet provocations held on 11 November in Lublin. "The Confederation of Independent Poland" the army daily points out, is taking advantage of the anniversary of Polish independence in order to provoke an anti-Soviet scandal. Organized by Leszek Moczulski, this "confederation" is made up of elements who are blinded by anticommunist hysteria.

PARTY DAILY REPORTS ON TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE

AU041420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Nov 80 p 3

[BTA correspondent's 29 Nov report from Warsaw: "For Strengthening the Party Ranks"]

[Text] In its 30 November issue the daily TRYBUNA LUDU carries a long article entitled "Along the Road of Restoring and Developing Democracy" by Zdizislaw Kurowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The social and economic crisis which has been going on for several months in our country is being solved with political methods by the party, the author states. In critically evaluating the errors and sincerely trying to make changes the party wishes to involve all patriotic and most valuable forces of the people in the innovation, which must stem from socialist ideological principles.

Zdizislaw Kurowski further analyzes the debates within the party organs. Certain party members consider the changes which have been accomplished as temporary processes and think that we can return to the former style of work, the author says. This is a strange mixture of conservation, opportunism and in some cases--even dogmatism. Such tendencies impede the process of renovation, and we must resolutely resist them.

On the other hand, Zdizislaw Kurowski continues, we have to deal with defeatism. Party members, under the pressure and influence of suspicious concepts, including concepts formed by antisocialist forces, have violated the party charter and its ideopolitical principles. This is expressed, among other things, by propagating the idea of transforming the party into a loose structure, deprived of internal unity and cohesion and--thus--deprived also of the necessary preparation, skill and efficiency in its actions. Such concepts are actually leading us toward weakening unity and cohesion in the party ranks. In certain extreme cases they are undermining the leading role of the party and denying the essence of interparty democracy and democratic centralism. The exponents of such concepts--it must be unmistakably declared--in certain cases go beyond party spirit [partyinost] and are declaring themselves against the basic Leninist principles on the functioning of the party and on its unity. The harm done by such views is obvious, especially in the light of the experience of the communist and workers movement and its struggle against revisionism.

In his article, the PZPR Central Committee secretary dwells on the shortcomings and weaknesses of the party's ideological work in the last decade. Devoting space to the trade union movement and to the role of the Solidarity trade union he stresses that the activities of certain Solidarity functionaries is giving cause for concern because they undertake actions which are in practical violation of the trade union statute and are creating sociopolitical tension. The party cannot remain indifferent to such alarming phenomena.

Dwelling on the request to convene the Ninth PZPR Congress, Zdizislaw Kurowski stresses that at the forthcoming eighth plenum of the Central Committee a committee will be elected whose talks will be to work out programmatic theses encompassing the key problems of the country's socioeconomic life, the development of socialist democracy and the activities of the party. Kurowski closes: In its activities the party will utilize its experience and the experience of the international communist and workers movement, by strengthening its relations with the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the socialist community.

PREMIER TODOROV ADDRESSES RALLY IN PDRY

AU041705 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 80 pp 1-6

[Report by special BTA correspondent S.V. Terziev from Aden on 1 December 1980]

[Excerpts] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, returned today to the capital of Aden after his tour of the province of Hadramawt.

In the city of Saiun, he participated in a people's celebration last night devoted to the independence day of the country. Thousands of people had gathered at the festively decorated central square of the city. Comrade Stanko Todorov and Salim Muhamad Jubran, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the party organization in the Hadramawt governorate, delivered speeches.

Comrade Stanko Todorov declared that for him and those accompanying him it is a great honor to participate in the celebration, because the Bulgarian people are happy to note the progress of their Yemeni friends, a progress achieved in the years of independent development. We are very satisfied, he said, that the heroic and freedom-loving people of Democratic Yemen, under the leadership of their party, have achieved such successes as the establishment of cooperatives, the building of enterprises and the improvement of education and health care. In implementing this tremendous task which they have assigned themselves, namely the transition to socialism. The countries of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, are with you. Socialist Bulgaria is also with you. Comrade Stanko Todorov spoke about the path covered by our country throughout the 36 years of free development. He pointed out that today the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] is solidly standing on socialist positions in the struggle against imperialism. Bulgaria highly appreciates this anti-imperialist policy and together with the other fraternal, socialist countries is in solidarity with the PDRY.

In the afternoon of 1 December 1980, Comrade Stanko Todorov returned to Aden, where he visited the military museums on the heroic past of the PDRY people.

In the evening, the official talks continued between Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme Council, as well as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Stanko Todorov devoted primary attention to the principled foreign policy of our country aimed at developing friendship and cooperation among peoples, at consolidating peace, and at supporting the liberation and democratic movements. He reviewed the international situation and stressed the necessity of rallying all progressive forces in the world against the attempts of imperialism to restore its lost positions and to intensify the arms race, as well as to push mankind toward a new "cold war." Comrade Stanko Todorov especially stressed the unmistakable and consistent policy of Bulgaria toward the problems of the Middle East.

Bulgaria insists that the Arab territories occupied by Israel be liberated, that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create its own state be recognized, and that the PLO--the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--should participate in all negotiations on this problem.

MOROCCAN PARTY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU041549 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism paid a visit here from November 27 to December 4.

The goal of this visit was to become familiar with the experience of the BCP in the work with mass organizations.

The Moroccan delegation which included Mr (Mohammed Mucharrique) and Mr (Abdelmajid Duieb), members of the Politburo of the party, and Mr (El Mahjub El Kuari), member of the Central Committee of the party, met Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, and heads of Bulgarian mass organizations.

During the visit some topical international issues were discussed, as well as problems of the world communist and workers' movement. Considered were also the possibilities for further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two parties.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

AU030950 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Dec (BTA)--Bulgaria and Nicaragua have signed a protocol on the development of economic cooperation.

The document was signed here late last night after the closing of the talks between the delegation of Nicaragua and the Sandinista National Liberation Front, led by Mr Jaime Wheelock and Henry Ruiz, member of the front national leadership, who are visiting Bulgaria, and a Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two parties to the document are to expand considerably their economic relations in the following fields: power generation, forestry resources and timber processing, refrigeration equipment, geological prospecting and ore obtaining and mechanizing the agriculture.

A principle agreement has been reached on investigating the possibilities for setting up joint enterprises. The Bulgarian side will grant to Nicaragua technologies, equipment and specialists.

In the commodity lists outlined Bulgaria is provided to export to Nicaragua complete projects, electric and I.C.E. trucks, refrigeration equipment, food industry machinery, metal-tools, timber-processing and farm machinery, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. Among the imported items from Nicaragua are: tropical wood, leathers, cotton, molasses, coffee, rum, fish flour and timber.

This morning the Nicaraguan delegation left for Budapest.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY LAO LEADERS

AU041430 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Dec (BTA)--Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Council (LPRP) and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received a Bulgarian party and governmental delegation, led by Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy prime minister, who are visiting Laos for the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the People's Democratic Republic. The meeting was attended by Mr Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the CC of the party and president of Laos.

Mr Kaysone Phomvihan thanked cordially for the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the people of Laos in their struggle against imperialism and the Chinese hegemonism, and for the all-round aid rendered to the socialist construction of the country. It was stressed at the meeting that the relations of fraternal cooperation between Bulgaria and Laos are developing and deepening successfully on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the two peoples, in the interests of socialism and peace.

Mr Georgi Yordanov extended greetings from the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the Laotian leaders, to the fraternal Laotian people and sincere wishes for prosperity and further successes in the socialist construction and in the defence of the Laotian revolutionary gains.

The meeting passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE LAO COUNTERPARTS

AU042138 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Democratic Party and prime minister of Laos, and Souphanounvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council. In this telegram, the Bulgarian leaders convey on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people, to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Party, the Supreme People's Council, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and to all people of Laos the most sincere congratulations and wishes on the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the telegram states, the people of Laos are celebrating the fifth anniversary of the victory of the revolution and the proclamation of the republic with remarkable successes achieved in consolidating the people's democratic system in their country, in implementing thorough socioeconomic changes and in developing national culture, as well as in building socialism. These achievements are the results of the indefatigable and constructive labor of the people and their unrelenting struggle against domestic and international reaction, as well as the comprehensive assistance of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to Laos.

The peace-loving foreign policy of socialist Laos increasingly enjoys international recognition and support. In close cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and in united formation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is struggling against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. It contributes to the consolidation of good-neighborly relations in Indochina, and to their transformation into a zone of stability and peace.

We are deeply convinced, the telegram stresses, that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries, built on the unshakable foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and the Lao peoples, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and for the sake of peace, international security and progress. The common ideas and goals which rally us, sealed by our friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, are a guarantee for this.

SOFIA WORKERS REPORT TO ZHIVKOV ON SUCCESSES

AU032147 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received a delegation of workers from the city of Sofia today. The delegation was headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia BCP Committee.

The delegation submitted reports of Sofia working people and of the members of Sofia clubs of medal winners and front-ranking workers to the BCP Central Committee on the prefulfillment of the comprehensive socioeconomic development plan in Sofia for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The basic element in the reports is that the Sofia collectives have comprehensively fulfilled the plan according to the basic indexes as early as on 29 November; this was 72 days ahead of schedule as regards the 5-year plan for social labor productivity. The plan on profits was fulfilled 75 days ahead of schedule. The industrial enterprises in Sofia will produce above-plan production worth more than 320 million leva by the end of this year. The reports point out that the workers collective are also pledging to prefulfill the 1980 plan by supplying our national economy with additional goods worth 100 million leva.

In accepting the Sofia workers' reports to the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his most cordial gratitude to the communists, united agrarians and all working people of the city, and with cordial words he congratulated them on their successes. He pointed out that the Sofia workers have greatly contributed to accelerating technical progress and solving the economic and social problems, as well as to developing our socialist culture and arts. He urged them to continue to do so in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress scheduled to take place in the near future.

The meeting was attended by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and assistant to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

ZHIVKOVA SPEAKS AT CULTURE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

AU021236 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Summary] After the opening of the conference of ministers of culture from various countries held on 2 December 1980 at the Sofia Vitosha Hotel, the floor was given to Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture and BCP Central Committee Politburo member. In her main report she stressed that man was created for a sensitive, creative life and that the increasing role of culture is one of the most characteristic phenomena of the 20th century. Lyudila Zhivkova asserted that culture is also a factor of peace, contributing to the mutual understanding among nations and to peaceful coexistence and detente. Referring to the role of culture in Bulgaria, Lyudmila Zhivkova pointed out as follows: "In the People's Republic of Bulgaria culture is not merely restricted to developing arts and cultural activities, but is considered as the comprehensive and universal development of man and all society." She described the efforts of the Bulgarian party and state to develop a universally educated individual in socialist society. Lyudmila Zhivkova also analyzed the negative and positive processes influencing world culture and pointed out the destructive role of wars and of pseudoculture as opposed to a truly humanitarian culture which has to fulfill a great mission and is responsible to the future.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV, VARNA STUDENTS MEET--On 4 December Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candiate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the students of Varna's Dumitur Blagoev higher school of national economics. The meeting marked Bulgarian students' day. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV IN PLOVDIV--On 4 December Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, met students of the Plovdiv higher institute of food industry. The meeting marked the day of Bulgarian students. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80 AU]

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION CONTINUES

Socialist Concern 'Misconstrued'

LD041918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Alois Tomasek commentary]

[Text] Poland has been on the agenda of the day for several months in the politics and the press of the capitalist world. Interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic is both direct and indirect. Reach for arms--the well-known Zbigniew Brzezinski recommends to a group of Polish political experts. I will gladly give the brave Polish workers DM2,000 from my own pocket--thus the Bavarian Franz-Josef Strauss manifests his sympathies, while striking workers in the FRG are, for him, subversive elements. We admire the wisdom of Wales--thus writes Springer's periodical DIE WELT which, on the other hand, resolutely defends the law prohibiting work in state employment to all even suspected of having sympathies for communists. And the rag FRANKFURTER INFORMAZIONSBRIEF, the so-called [word indistinct], is reaching for the laurels of stupidity when it says: There exists a threat of merciless bloodletting which could even result in a new division of Poland. The USSR would probably give Silesia and Pomerania to the GDR. After all, each one of us would be glad if these former territories of ours would once again come under German influence.

Some statements might be stupid and some might be ridiculous, but all are hypocritical. Concealed under a mask of sympathies they contribute to a maintenance of unrest in Poland and uncertainty about further developments for as long as possible and at the highest possible level. The purpose is to draw Poland into insoluble internal contradictions, to introduce tension into its bonds of alliance, to arouse apprehensions in Europe about the future and to reduce, or even to nullify, a further process of detente.

The entire bourgeois machinery repeats ad nauseam that no one is allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland--a thing it does itself--but it hypocritically addresses its warning to the communications media of socialist countries, primarily those of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. At the same time, the report of the communications media of these countries about developments in the Polish People's Republic has been, and continues to be, factual, restrained and, compared with the bourgeois propaganda hysteria, it is objective too. It is the result of the firm belief that calm and prudence will prevail over passing emotions and purposefully instigated trends toward political and economic anarchy. For this reason it has also been proportionate to [word indistinct].

But there exist manifestations on which we have the right and duty to comment. If, in Poland, there exist groups which proclaim that Poland is to be torn away from the association of the states of the Warsaw Pact and join the North Atlantic pact, it is obvious that what is involved are slogans of provocations. But they cannot be passed over in silence because they affect us and other European nations immediately because the peace structure of Europe must not be affected. But every work of concern from us arouses an uproar in the bourgeois communications media, is misconstrued and disseminated in a distorted way to give the impression that it is aimed against Poland in general.

The internationally false interpretation is part of a system and a purpose. It diverts attention from the concrete actions of capitalist countries, organizations and communications media which support forces in the Polish People's Republic which are bearers of subversion. It besmirches journalists of socialist countries who appeal for calm, for a solution of problems according to realistic possibilities. It denies them the right to express their views on questions which are a matter both for the countries of the socialist community and all nations that care for peace and security in Europe.

RUDE PRAVO on Western Media

LD041016 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (CTK)--"We are not hiding that we have been following for months the developments in fraternal Poland with apprehension," RUDE PRAVO said today in a comment on the "concern" of Western information media about reports in RUDE PRAVO and other Czechoslovak dailies, regarding Poland.

"We really cannot remain indifferent to the mounting of internal tension in Poland, to political and economic destabilization and chaos, to attempts by anti-socialist elements to misuse economic difficulties and the complicated political situation for their wicked aims directed against the socialist character of the state. After all, Poland occupies an important position in the community of the socialist countries, it is our immediate neighbor, our economy is widely integrated with the Polish one and our cooperation with Poland develops in almost all spheres of human activity. We are therefore very much concerned for our Polish comrades to find a way out of the present critical situation, which would be in tune with the interests of socialist Poland and the whole socialist community," RUDE PRAVO said.

"This is however what the Western bourgeois propaganda does not like about our [word indistinct]. The aims of imperialist circles are just the opposite: disintegration of the socialist system in Poland, breaking up the unity of the socialist countries and thus weakening of the socialist community and its influence on world developments," RUDE PRAVO said.

RUDE PRAVO recalled that criticisms appeared for the first time lately also in some Western papers, for example the French FIGARO and the West German NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, addressed to the instigators of strikes in Poland but they did not reflect a true interest in Poland's economic recovery.

"The states which granted Poland considerable financial loans cannot but see that the course of some leaders of Solidarity aimed at deteriorating Poland's economic difficulties necessarily worsens its balance of payments. One must bear in mind, however, that the circles whose views are expressed in these papers have provided the instigators of the strike movement in Poland with big support, including financial, just because they seemed to them a convenient tool for destabilizing socialist Poland. Could they all of a sudden have just the opposite interest?" RUDE PRAVO wrote.

Their criticism seems to be aimed against those Solidarity leaders who are stepping up their demands, threatening with further strikes and bringing the Polish economy to the verge of a breakdown in such a degree that they are losing the support by the Polish public.

This, however, does not suit the plans of those who in their anti-socialist game have bet on this card. And so the Western press, even papers, which only recently welcomed every sign of deterioration in the situation in Poland and were openly in favor of its anti-socialist forces, suddenly abound with appeals not to step up tension and not to strive for further reduction of the states' and the party's authority for the time being, because this could have "grave consequences," the paper wrote.

The fact that such advice is also being given by the U.S. business paper WALL STREET JOURNAL is proof that it has other than socialist prospects of Poland in mind. Also the imperialist subversive centers in the U.S. and Western Europe have learned a lesson by the failure of their plans in Czechoslovakia in 1968. These are the real causes of their "concern for Poland," the daily stressed.

"Also our country has overcome a difficult political crisis, we have therefore understanding for the problems which the Polish comrades must face in dealing with the present crisis. The Polish events are a certain analogy to what we have gone through ourselves. And it is the fact that on the basis of our experience we expose the intentions, the aims and the strategy of imperialist circles towards Poland which is the main cause of their displeasure over our papers' reporting," the daily said.

Polish Situation, 1968 Compared

LD042212 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a few days' time 10 years will have passed since the December meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in 1970 which approved an important document entitled "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society." The years 1968 to 1969 taught a great lesson to all the citizens of Socialist Czechoslovakia. This was a period when rightwing forces in the party leadership began very negatively to influence the country's economic development too, and made it possible for the enemies of socialism to come out with demands directed against the very foundations of the socialist economy. The right-wing, however, was not content with demands of this kind and went still further. In asserting their demands the right-wingers laid stress on the liquidation of the party's leading role in the economy, on disrupting the principles of the central planned management of the national economy and on putting through a revisionist economic reform.

The rightwingers tried to separate economic management from political decision-making and thus to liquidate the all-people's ownership of the means of production. The aim was not only in theory but also in practice to change the socialist economy step by step into a system which would deprive the working class and all working people of political power and economic certainties.

The party Central Committee meeting in December 1970 evaluated the causes and consequences of the rightwingers' activity in the national economy and approved guidelines for stabilizing the economy and social life as a whole.

In the 1970's the Communist Party strived for the consolidation process in the national economy, not to disrupt living standards but instead to maintain and step by step even increase them. That was why the party concentrated in the first place on restoring the dynamics of economic development and on safeguarding a realistic growth rate, on mobilizing untouched resources, and on restoring order and discipline at all places of work.

Similarly, conditions were also put forward for other questions concerning the consolidation of the national economy. Efforts were concentrated in particular on the use of working hours and production means frozen in investment projects. Successes in agriculture also played an important role in restoring the balance of the Czechoslovak economy. The party also gave priority to the development of production, especially of consumer goods, and took a number of measures to increase consumer goods imports, thus successfully calming down the situation on its home markets. This made it possible for all working people to devote themselves fully to work and to the creation of social values.

A similar situation is being experienced at present by Poland, where for several months now the national economy has been disrupted not only by strikes but especially by the activity of antisocialist forces. The experiences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak working people show that only the restoration of order and discipline constitute the key to making good the mistakes and shortcomings, and further to develop the national economy.

Polish Socioeconomic Difficulties

LD041118 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The seventh session of the PZPR Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the party's topical tasks in the struggle for the socialist character of the renewal of social life in which it calls on the entire party to unite in the implementation of these tasks. This decision was not adopted by accident. For some time now Polish society has been in a complicated socioeconomic state and that is why it is anxious to bring about a stabilization of the country. But this depends above all on discipline and harmonious work by all people. Unless all production targets are attained, the Polish economy is faced by further losses, as a result of which it will not be in a position to fulfill commitments regarding improving the situation of the working people.

Even though the government of the Polish People's Republic has already taken a number of steps with the aim of increasing budget savings, obtaining additional food purchases by imports and a better use of stocks, it will not be able to eliminate all shortcomings without honest work by the entire population.

Polish communists see the expansion of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community as one of their key tasks. The session of the PZPR Central Committee has also decided to convene the ninth extraordinary party congress, which is to appraise the causes of the current situation and map out the future trend of the development of Polish society. It also adopted a resolution on questions concerning cadres as well as the party responsibility of certain representatives of the PZPR for shortcomings in the political, economic and social activity in the past period.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON CPSU GUIDELINES, POLAND

LD031122 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec (CTK)--RUDE PRAVO expressed today the conviction that the aims set by the USSR will contribute to the strengthening of the might and unity of the socialist community and to mankind's struggle for progress and peace.

In a commentary on the document setting the main trends of social and economic development of the USSR in the 1980's, the daily said that the results attained by the USSR are a new convincing proof of the advantages of the socialist system.

The bold goals the Soviet people have set themselves mean a significant strengthening of peace, the building of solid foundations for the continuation of the process of detente and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. At a time when world reactionary forces stepped up their attacks against the socialist countries and when anti-communist centres are trying, in connection with the events in Poland, to spread false allegations about real socialism, the tremendous results attained by the USSR and the demanding tasks it sets itself prove that it is the socialist countries which will play the decisive part in the future. The economic strategy of Soviet communists and the results they achieved are a convincing response to the devious theories of revisionism and those anti-socialist forces which try to weaken the prestige of the socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO stressed.

The daily said it is socialism which is the only social system to guarantee the full exercise of the rights of man.

Imperialist countries use every opportunity to pretend to be defenders of human rights but their whole policy, economy and social relations in reality curb and stifle them.

The fact that socialism provides conditions for the full and consistent exercise of human rights is once again proved by the draft guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development, which will be presented at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, RUDE PRAVO said.

INDRA RECEIVES OUTGOING USSR DEFENSE COMMANDER

LD041832 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (CETEKA)--Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra received Thursday commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, who is leaving this country.

Alois Indra appreciated Dmitriy Yazov's contribution to the strengthening of combat mastery and promotion of international friendship between members of our fraternal countries' armies, and wished him success in the fulfillment of other important functions.

HUSAK MEETS WITH BCP'S BONEV, DELEGATION

LD041240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today an official delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by Vladimir Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the National Assembly. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, was also present.

In a cordial discussion they stressed the significance of negotiations between top-level party and government delegations in September last year in Prague which have become an impulse for the further intensification of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations in all spheres of social life. Against this backdrop they appraised regular contacts and the exchange of experience between the supreme representative and legislative bodies of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria which have done much toward a closer understanding of the life of the people in both countries and the tasks being tackled in building a socialist society.

ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION DEPARTS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU050834 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 80 p 2

[CTK report: "In the Spirit of Unity of Opinions; Conclusion of the Stay of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front (FLN) of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Dec (CTK)--The study delegation of the FLN Central Committee of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, led by Hocine el Hamel, secretary of the party's foreign commission and Central Committee member, concluded its stay in the CSSR Monday and departed for home.

At Ruzyne Airport the guests were seen off by Vladimir Janku, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's International Policy Department, and other representatives. Nur ad-Din Dellici, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the CSSR, was also present.

At the conclusion of the visit a communique was adopted that states that the two sides agreed, in the spirit of mutual friendship and understanding, on the necessity to further expand cooperation in the interests of both countries. [paragraph continues]

They expressed their deep alarm [znepokojeni] over the aggravation of the international situation as manifested in the interference in internal affairs and in the provoking of conflict situations in developing countries by world imperialism; and they stressed the inevitability of multiplying efforts to eliminate all hotbeds of international tension, to further develop detente in the world and to intensify the struggle for national independence, democracy, security and disarmament.

In the joint communique the two sides stressed the great significance of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participant states, and condemned all attempts undertaken by imperialism to reverse the process of international detente.

The CPCZ and FLN expressed concern over the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and spoke in favor of solving it by negotiations with a peaceful and just settlement, in harmony with the principles of the UN Charter and the movement of nonaligned countries.

The two sides reconfirmed their solidarity with the heroic fight of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their only legitimate representative--the PLO--for the realization of their national rights, including the right of self-determination and of creating their own independent state.

In their joint communique the CPCZ and FLN expressed full support for the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America and for their fight against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and apartheid. In this connection they also affirmed the Saharan people's inalienable rights of self-determination and independence and spoke in favor of solving the problems of Western Sahara by peaceful means.

The two sides also spoke in favor of the necessity to reorganize international economic relations, with the aim of introducing a new economic order and eliminating all forms of exploitation, colonial oppression and neocolonial extortion in the developing countries, and in favor of the real sovereignty of every country over its natural riches.

At the conclusion of the vist, which took place in the spirit of friendship, solidarity and a broad unity of opinions, the CPCZ and FLN delegations signed a protocol on cooperation between the two parties in 1981.

VECERNIK REPORTS CHANGES IN CPSL BODIES

AU042224 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 1 Dec 80 p 1

["MF"-signed report: "Change in Offices; Sessions of District Party Committees in the Fourth and First Districts"]

[Text] Cadre matters were on the agenda of the Friday sessions of district party committees in Bratislava's fourth and first districts.

The session of the CPSL district committee in Bratislava's fourth district, which was attended by Gejza Slapka, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and leading secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, relieved Comrade Eugen Ujvari from the post of leading secretary of the CPSL district committee. The plenum further relieved Comrade Michal Bandzej from the post of secretary for ideological work, and approved him for the post of leading secretary of the CPSL district committee.

The CPSL district committee in Bratislava's first district, in the presence of Gejza Slapka, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and leading secretary of the Bratislava city committee, discussed the relief of Comrade Stefan Bartak from the post of leading secretary of the CPSL district committee in connection with his being entrusted with other tasks. It brought Comrade Eugen Ujvari, whom it elected leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee into the plenum.

RADIO REPORTS POLISH PARTY APPEAL TO THE NATION

DW041234 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1101 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee has called on all realistically thinking citizens of the country to rally on a common line of commonsense and responsibility. The PZPR Central Committee initiated this line at its sixth plenum and developed it further at its latest meeting.

The continuing unrest in Poland, the appeal by the party states in part, are leading the fatherland to the brink of economic and moral destruction. A renewal can be put into practice only on the basis of socialism. The party has irrevocably begun to struggle for that goal. This is in line with the demands of the worker class, the farmers, the intelligentsia and all strata.

There are forces in Poland, however, which do not hide their counterrevolutionary intentions. For them to sow anarchy and chaos and increase each day the damage they have already done must not be tolerated. The PZPR expressly underscores the fact that audacious ideas and honest work alone can lead the country out of the dangerous situation. At the same time it reaffirmed the alliance with its socialist neighbors which guarantees the borders and the independence of Poland's national existence.

The Polish military council, too, has voiced serious concern about the present situation which might lead to highly negative consequences for the country's defense capability. Directives for the activities in Poland's armed forces have been stipulated.

In his concluding speech at the seventh plenum, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, demanded that the positions of the party be consolidated. The party must not lack patience in persuading the people and the workers in endeavoring to restore the fundamental values of socialism. This also holds true for the working people who represent the bulk of the members of Solidarity. The socialist renewal in Poland is being most severly jeopardized by the chaos in the national economy and the irresponsible employment of strikers. This unstable situation is being aggravated by the activities of the adversaries of socialism who, like the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, possess a program for eliminating the socialist social system.

The first secretary of the Central Committee stressed that the PZPR does not, however, allow anyone to work against the interests of the workers and of socialism.

REPLACEMENT OF USSR FORCES COMMANDER REPORTED

LD041646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, received today the supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, and his successor, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy's successful work as supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany for strengthening the defense strength of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. In recognition and tribute to his extraordinary services in the collective protection of socialism and peace, as well as in deepening the class and arms brotherhood between the battle-tested armed forces of the USSR and the National People's Army, Erich Honecker decorated Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, at the proposal of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, with the Karl-Marx-Order.

Erich Honecker congratulated Army General Zaytsev on his appointment as supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and wished him many successes in his responsible work.

Honecker Remarks

DW051052 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2001 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpts from remarks by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at reception in honor of Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, departing commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, in East Berlin--recorded]

[Text] One is fully justified in saying that you, Comrade Army General, have dedicated a considerable part of your life to German-Soviet friendship and class brotherhood as well as brotherhood-in-arms between the Soviet Army and the National People's Army of the GDR. During this time the friendship between Soviet soldiers, our working people and army members has developed continuously. Much of this has been achieved under your personal leadership, Dear Comrade Yevgeniy Filipovich.

Just recently, during the joint maneuvers "Comradeship-in-Arms 80", we saw again the high level of cooperation among units and troops, as well as the indestructibility of the friendship ties among the members of our armies.

Take the certainty, therefore, back to your homeland that all of us will always recall with a warm heart the years when, together with you and other Soviet comrades, we solved complicated problems of joint action in the international class struggle, making socialism in the heart of Europe in general and also militarily strong and invincible.

BULGARIAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU051012 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Prof Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, received for friendly talks on Monday a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria under the leadership of Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front and member of the BCP Central Committee. The talks were also attended by Vilcho Naydenov Lenov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the GDR.

Prof Correns praised the close and comradely cooperation of many years standing between the two fraternal fronts, which by means of their unified actions are making a valuable contribution to further consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states with the Soviet Union at the head. It was noted in unison that the GDR National Front and Bulgaria's Fatherland Front will intensify their efforts in the struggle to ensure peace, disarmament and continue detente.

On the same day the delegation conducted talks with Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, and with other members of the National Council Presidium. The guests acquainted themselves with the activities of the GDR National Front in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and on their part gave an overview of the tasks of Bulgaria's Fatherland Front in preparation for the 12th BCP Congress.

NEUMANN MEETS WITH AFGHAN HEALTH MINISTER

LD041516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN)--Alfred Neumann, first deputy premier of the GDR, received on Wednesday Afghan Minister of Public Health Dr Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim, who is in the GDR for a study visit of several days.

The minister conveyed cordial greetings from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council to the government and people of the GDR. At the same time he thanked for the solidarity help given to date.

Possibilities for the development of cooperation between both countries in the health service were discussed at the meeting.

Alfred Neumann gave the assurance that the GDR will continue to render solidarity and support in the further strengthening of the achievements of the Afghan revolution and the further consolidation of the revolutionary process.

The meeting was attended by GDR Health Minister Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger.

FISCHER MEETS WITH BENIN PRESIDENT KEREKOU 3 DEC

LD041426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Cotonou, 3 Dec (ADN)--Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB] Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Benin, received on Wednesday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a detailed and cordial meeting. Oskar Fischer handed President Kerekou a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Mathieu Kerekou expressed his satisfaction with the spirit of solidarity of the anti-imperialist alliance referring to the message and requested Foreign Minister Fischer to convey to Erich Honecker his most cordial greetings. At the same time he wished on his own behalf and on behalf of the people of the west African people's republic further great successes to the people of the GDR in socialist construction.

Minister Fischer briefed the president of Benin with the process of socialist construction in the GDR, and he gave the assurance that the GDR is doing everything in order to be a strong and reliable part of world socialism. This is also the best precondition for the continuation and strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity.

President Kerekou expressed his high esteem for the valuable experiences gained by the GDR in socialist construction, which are also of high value for Benin. He expressed his satisfaction with the detailed exchange of views and with the results achieved in the talks. He is convinced that with the signing of additional documents on cooperation during the visit new important ways to expand bilateral relations will be implemented. He expressed his appreciation of the GDR's principled stance of solidarity expressing itself equally in the support for the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa as in the struggle for peaceful coexistence, disarmament and detente.

Also on Wednesday a protocol was signed in Cotonou on the first meeting of the joint GDR-Benin commission following the trade agreement, as well as a cultural working plan for 1981-82. Oskar Fischer said to journalists afterward that the purpose of his visit to deepen political cooperation with Benin has been achieved. The visit has been an opportunity for a detailed exchange on views on international questions. "All talks took place in an open and constructive atmosphere."

The foreign minister noted. "It was a mutual exchange of information and experiences, an exchange which was natural and necessary for states establishing something new and progressive. The GDR is linked in solidarity with all those struggling for peace, freedom and independence, and this is also a well known lietmotiv for the GDR's foreign policy."

As a national liberated anti-imperialist state Benin has set itself the aim of establishing a new, progressive social order. "What could be closer than firm cooperation between both our states," Oskar Fischer emphasized. Bilateral relations between the GDR and Benin are developing well. "The driving force in this is relations between the SED and the PRPB," the foreign minister said. The documents signed are a visible result in the sphere of international politics, Fischer said and expressed the common concern with the tensions caused by imperialist policies. "At the same time it was stated that the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente must be continued."

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his entourage laid a wreath on Wednesday morning at the memorial to the victims of the imperialist mercenaries' attack on Benin on 16 January 1977.

KRENZ-LED FDJ DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

DW041200 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1852 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The FDJ delegation led by Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and FDJ Central Council first secretary today visited the Mozambique mining center of (Moatize). The guests inspected institutions of the National Youth Organization OJM and met with the Ernst Thaelmann FDJ friendship brigade.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV

OW271617 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 27--An agreement on cooperation in posts and telecommunications between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin by Pham Nien, director of the General Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and Rudolph Schulze, GDR minister of posts and telecommunications.

The agreement includes new requirements on information between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the GDR as well as further scientific and technological cooperation in the field of posts and telecommunications.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET LAO LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU050800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a greetings message to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The letter, addressed to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and to President Souphanouvong, runs as follows:

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic we convey to you, to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, council of Ministers and the people of the GDR, and on our own behalf.

Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party the fraternal Lao people has achieved important successes in the country's construction and in establishing the foundations of socialism. In the 5 years that have passed since the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, your country has become a genuine factor of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. That is also the reason for the high reputation of socialist Laos in the international arena. Through the joint initiatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea the struggle for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia has reached a new level.

In the spirit of proletarian internationalism and fraternal solidarity the GDR stands firmly at the side of the Lao people in the country's construction and in protecting socialist accomplishments, as well as in its just struggle against imperialist and hegemonistic pressure.

The fraternal cooperation and solidarity support between our two parties, states and peoples have constantly developed since the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The GDR will continue to make every effort to deepen and expand the close friendly relations between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the benefit of our two peoples.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, continuing success, the best of health and creative energy.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED AT BORDER FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU050802 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 29 November GDR security organs caught red-handed and took into custody FRG citizen Rainer Eggert at the Drewitz GDR border crossing point. As a member of a criminal gang operating from Berlin (West), Eggert actively participated in subversive actions against the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant issued. The vehicle used for the crime, an "Opel" car with the official registration D-TJ 167 of the "Avis" car rental company, was impounded.

BORDER TROOP COMMANDERS COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARY

Baumgarten Comment

AU032002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the GDR Border Troops: "On the 34th Anniversary of the GDR Border Troops: Insurmountable Barrier to the Imperialist Enemy"]

[Text] Europe is experiencing the thus far longest peace period of this century since the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism, for which the Soviet Union made the greatest sacrifices. In a struggle that was often difficult and complicated, the most aggressive imperialist forces were repelled mainly thanks to the existence and consistent peace policy and strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries fraternally allied with it; and those forces were forced to recognize the outcome of World War II and the postwar development.

The principles of international law for European peace, security and cooperation on the basis of equal rights among peoples were laid down in an entire system of treaties and in the Helsinki Final Act. An essential element of these principles now and in the future is the consistent recognition of the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders.

Historic Duty of Our Republic

This principle takes into consideration the tragic experience of European history which says that war unleashed by German imperialism have as a rule started with disregard for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other states.

To German imperialism, border violations or organized border incidents often served as a pretext and occasion for unleashing aggression.

Proceeding from this premise, our party and government have always realized that the situation on the state border between the GDR and the FRG and West Berlin, that is at the juncture between the states of the Warsaw Pact and those of NATO, has a particular political significance for securing European peace.

They regard it as the GDR's historic duty to do everything dependent on it to insure that no war ever springs from German soil again. All measures for securing our state border serve this purpose, and the GDR Border Troops, as a power instrument of the workers class ruling in our country, and of its allies, have also been committed to this humanist concern since their founding.

This is why, in keeping with the decisions of the workers class party and with the instructions of our government, we have always carried out the required security measures to safeguard and consolidate peace, order and security on that border and to prevent provocations from spreading to GDR territory.

Actions Against the Spirit of Treaties

We always have understood securing the border as a contribution to implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence unfortunately. It must be emphasized that the FRG Government and the West Berlin Senat fail to display the same constructive attitude in matters of principle, or they indulge in contradictory practices.

Thus, for example, the international legal nature of this state border was unambiguously underscored by surveying and marking the state border by a joint government commission after the conclusion of the basic treaty. This was undoubtedly a step in the right direction. But in contradiction to this, the provocations against GDR state territory tolerated or aided by the Bonn border protection organs did not stop even at that time. In more than 6,900 cases, provocateurs from the territory of the FRG or West Berlin violated our state border just from 1973 to 1978, that is a period of 5 years, and attempted to enter GDR territory.

Contrary to the spirit and letter of all the concluded treaties, even today the official Bonn Government quarters stick to the fiction that the border between the GDR and the FRG does not involve a state border but only something similar to an internal state "border" between FRG federal lands. They stubbornly refuse to complete the surveying and marking in the Elbe River sector because they intend to advance their state border to the eastern bank of that river.

All this and many other things hardly agree with the statements of responsible politicians of the FRG and the West Berlin Senat that they, too, are interested in ensuring peace, continuing the detente process and fashioning good-neighborly relations with the GDR.

Increasing Attacks on the GDR State Border

The attacks on our state border, which are increasing in scope, seriousness and dangerousness, blatantly contradict these verbal assurances. What is spectacular is that the destruction and removal of the jointly placed border markings are coming to the fore; and violations of airspace as well as threats against our border posts and shooting at them are increasing.

It must also be assessed as an anachronism and relict of the cold war that there exist some 150 so-called information points along our state border on FGR territory. Must one not ask with concern what purpose is served if this year alone about 1 million people were taken to these "information points" including first and foremost school classes and Bundeswehr members?

At these baiting events official FRG representatives spread, in a revanchist manner, lies and slander about the GDR and its protective bulwark. The fact is held back, however, that the building of this wall has erected a reliable barrier against the revanchist policy of Bonn which endangers peace, a policy which still tries to deny the full sovereignty of our state and is aimed at continuous interference in our internal affairs.

It is obvious that this course grossly violates the Helsinki Final Act as a whole, as well as the treaty on the foundations of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Our international duty requires us to repeat the incontestable statement: The one who does not refrain from questioning the existence of the European borders, including the border between the GDR and the FRG, and particularly who constantly attacks this border, tries to make it "pervious," wrecks the foundations of European security and pursues an aggressive and revanchist policy.

Just as incontestable is the fact that the protection of our state border, of the junction between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, from any encroachment is a firm component of the socialist peace doctrine, which we counterpose to the war doctrine of NATO.

Closely Linked With the Working People

By displaying their power to the enemies of socialism and peace on the Elbe, Werra and Spree Rivers, members of the Border Troops, as loyal sons of the workers class, know full well that they are serving peace and the interests of all peoples.

At the accountability meetings and delegates conferences of the SED party organizations in the GDR Border Troops as well as in multifaceted political discussions with nonparty members, the knowledge was deepened that now more than ever reliably secured borders are necessary to erect insurmountable barriers to the imperialists' plans.

The Border Troops' history of 34 years conveys to us the experience and certainty that we can in future also count on the comprehensive assistance of the workers class, the cooperative peasantry and all working people, particularly in the border areas, in the fulfillment of our class assignment.

Just as in the past, the close relationship of confidence which exists between the Border Troops and the border population will in future also guarantee reliably securing the borders.

The people's unity with their sons in Border Troop uniforms is obviously embodied in this common struggle for reliably securing the state border.

An essential basis for developing our fighting strength and combat readiness consists in even more comprehensively utilizing the vast experiences of the Soviet Army and Soviet Border Troops for our service. At the same time we regard this as a prerequisite for also being able to prove ourselves as patriots, brothers in arms and internationalists in the eighties.

To be brothers in arms implies for us primarily to honorably discharge our daily duties in protecting the borders of our socialist homeland. Led by the party of the workers class, the border soldiers unanimously and resolutely tackle the new tasks set for us in the year of the 10th party congress. Under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress, Everything for the Well-Being of the People," we shall employ all our strength to protect the fruit of the self-sacrificing work of our people from all attacks and encroachments by the enemies of socialism.

General Lorenz Comments

AU041028 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Maj Gen Gerhard Lorenz, deputy chief of the GDR Border Troops and chief of the Political Administration: "Secure Borders--An Assignment and Obligation"]

[Text] On 1 December 1980 the members of the GDR Border Troops, together with the workers class and all working people, are commemorating the 34th anniversary of their existence. Firmly anchored in the mass movement in honor of the 10th SED Congress, the border soldiers have prepared for their anniversary with high achievements in reliably securing the country's border and in political and special training. This most deeply agrees with the duty assigned them by the party program of always safeguarding, side by side with the National People's Army and the other protective and security organs, high fighting strength and combat readiness for the protection of socialism and of peace as well as territorial integrity, inviolability of the country's border and state security in the GDR.

With their responsible service the border troops are making a specific contribution to fulfilling the most important task of present times, the preservation and consolidation of peace, and with their service they are participating in the collective protection of socialism and the creation of favorable external conditions to further fashion the developed socialist society in the GDR.

The Border Troops are being well prepared for their service on the country's border. We note with satisfaction the growing influence of parents, schools, enterprises and social organizations on the young men who come year after year to honorably serve on the border. Experienced educators and instructors are helping the young soldiers [as published] to exemplarily fulfill their class assignment. That is, at the same time, the reason for the fine results that have been thus far achieved in units in socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress.

Sights are now being trained on higher targets. Beginning with the 1980-81 training year the socialist competition among the GDR Border Troops is being undertaken in line with the slogan: "Combat Position 10th Party Congress--for the Reliable Protection of the GDR Border. Everything for the Good of the People." Many units have joined the appeal of the Wieczorek Border Troop company for socialist competition among GDR Border Troops and they are emulating the initiators of the competition.

The increasing activities of the notorious enemies of detente, and of the would-be warriors, which is recently particularly noticeable, the imperialist arms race, the growing readiness for NATO aggression and the continuous dangerous border provocations constitute indications of threats to the peace-loving peoples that cannot be overlooked. In the month of September 1980 more than 129 violations of the GDR border were committed by civilians, members of FRG Border Guard organs and of the NATO Armed Forces from FRG territory. In nine cases provocatuers destroyed the border posts erected to mark our border and in 11 cases they threw stones or other objects at installations and facilities on GDR territory. The airspace of our republic was violated three times. A total of 47,000 civilians and more than 7,000 military personnel of the Bundeswehr and of other NATO armies were brought to the border to bait the GDR.

In successfully repelling all the attacks the GDR Border Troops are aware of the fact that they are fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty in an important sector of the international class struggle between socialism and imperialism. They shall never permit the enemy to violate the sovereignty of the GDR and its border, which is defined by international law. The people who daily self-sacrificingly and with a high degree of political awareness are fulfilling their often difficult duty, constitute the most important guarantee for the constant reliable protection of our border.

OVARI CONTINUES TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD041348 Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 4th Dec (MTI)--The official Hungarian-Nicaraguan talks continued on Thursday at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest. The negotiating delegations headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the Political Committee of the Sandinista National Liberation Front national leadership and minister of agriculture, discussed issues of cooperation between the HSWP and the Sandinista National Liberation Front, as well as possibilities of developing economic, commercial and technical-scientific ties between the two countries. At the meeting held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding the sides deliberated also international questions of mutual interest.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES IRAQ, SUDAN, NICARAGUA AMBASSADORS

LD042102 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 4 Dec (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received in Budapest on December 4 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ismail Hammudi Husayn, new ambassador of the Republic of Iraq, who presented his credentials.

On the same day the Hungarian president also received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mubarak Osman Ramama, new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to Hungary, who presented his credentials.

During the day the Hungarian head of state also received ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Dr. Ricardo Wheelock Roman, the first ever ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Hungary, who presented his credentials.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai was present at all the three events.

OFFICIALS DEPART FOR CP CONGRESSES, AAPSO MEETING

LD042038 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 04 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 4 Dec (MTI)--At the invitation of the Communist Party of Austria, a delegation of the HSWP Central Committee left for Vienna on Thursday to attend the 24th congress of the party. The delegation is headed by Mrs Valeria Benke, member of the Political Committee, and includes Bela Hary, first secretary of the Gyor County Party Committee and Arpad Hargita, associate in the CC.

Ferenc Petrak, member of the HSWP Central Control Committee, who is representing the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party at the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino, left for the country on Thursday. He was invited by the CPSM Central Committee.

Headed by Droyula Suto, secretary of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, a delegation left for Nicosia on Thursday to attend the 8th meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

JOURNALISTS INTERVIEWED ON POLISH EVENTS

LD041400 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1855 GMT 3 Dec 80

["Foreign Political Forum" program with Hungarian journalists Andras Heltai, Ferenc Varnai, Janos Hajdu, Ervin Reti, Pal Ipper, Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi, Bonn correspondent Istvan Sandor, and unidentified chairman]

[Excerpt] [Chairman] Here is the first question concerning the Polish situation.

Many viewers want to know: Is there a connection between the Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers and the events in Poland?

[Szilagyi] As far as I know from here, there is not; I can give this very simple answer.

[Chairman] Does anyone in the studio wish to add to this?

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to say that the Defense Council of the Warsaw Pact generally meets twice every year. I think this was the second session this year. Since the capitals are rotated in alphabetical order, it was now the turn of Bucharest.

[Chairman] Janos Hajdu.

[Hajdu] It is obvious that this question has a definite edge to it. I would like to say the following in this connection: It is in the interest not only of the European socialist countries but of the whole of Europe that there should be order in Poland. What is being done to achieve this? This is something on which my colleague from Warsaw will speak in greater detail than we can say here. I think that in Poland all those concerned with politics must accept today that even the most burning national issues and their solution must be subordinated to what is the interest of the whole of Europe and the world, namely the preservation of peace.

[Chairman] Thank you very much. Let us continue. Here are more questions on Poland. Many viewers ask: The plenum of the PZPR Central Committee ended a few minutes before midnight last night. Did they find any solution to the internal political crisis?

[Szilagyi] The plenum devoted its work to the affairs of the party. It served the purpose of making the party more of an attacking force and to close its ranks, as well as the restoration of the Leninist norms. I have great confidence--and maybe I have grounds for this confidence just now, a day after the plenum--that the appeal of the Central Committee, formulated yesterday, and which was read on television last night and which appeared in the press today, will find an intelligent, sensitive audience in Poland. This appeal calls on society to cooperate in the interest of the fate of the socialist homeland. The key question for the solution of the crisis is, naturally, what was voiced in the report. The key question is, on the one hand, whether it will be possible to make those representing the conservative position understand the essence of the changes and, on the other hand, there is also the question--whether certain groups within the trade union Solidarity will maintain the atmosphere of threatening strikes, because a very great deal depends on this in the next few days, weeks and months; we must not think in terms of days as regards a solution.

[Chairman] What specific measures can be expected?

[Szilagyi] Well, I could say more and with greater precision as regards specific steps tomorrow; the Central Committee resolution containing this will appear in tomorrow's newspapers. However, I can make a number of deductions about what happened in the plenum. I can quite safely deduce certain measures on the basis of my knowledge. One of the keys of the solution might be the convening of the ninth extraordinary congress of the party: The ninth congress will take place at the end of March, beginning of April. The restoration of the Leninist norms within the party, the purification of the ranks of the party, will continue. So far the Central Control Commission is carrying out investigations in 580 serious cases. The just reevaluation of the 1970 events in Gdansk will take place, and this--in my opinion and in the opinion of yesterday's plenum--reevaluation can make a marked service to social reconciliation. Several people in the debate of the plenum urged the adoption of just but very rigorous steps in connection with the obvious transgressions of laws. This is also a key to the solution. What is maybe the most important is that the political measures should be strengthened by economic measures and we already know many specific examples of this.

[Chairman] Thank you very much. One viewer asks: How would you describe the scene in the Polish streets at present? How are the people reacting to the internal political and economic crisis, the increasing shortage of food?

[Szilagyi] To answer briefly: They find it very difficult. The Poles are tired. I have known the Poles for 23 years; they are a romantic but hardworking people. Now, however, they are bitter, indifferent, angry, tired. There is a need to shake them out of this, but not with slogans; slogans have no effect any more. I visited Poland at the end of the fifties for the first time, in 1957 in fact. In those days one could still read the slogan on the Warsaw walls: The whole country is building its own capital. At present it would not be easy to put up such a slogan. Today deeds are needed here and it is noticeable here in Poland at present that the Poles react to all positive measures; these evoke a sense of hope in them. Thus specific measures could shake people out of this sad mood.

Naturally, people are nervous. After all they have to join lines 20-30 people long. They have to stand in line for sugar, meat, margarine, butter and for many other things. I, the correspondent, also stand in lines. I am nervous with them. I am also nervous for them. The people are vexed. The press, radio and television are also vexed: after all, one day they have to report strikes, the next day problems with supplies; in fact they have to report both within the same issue, as well as new economic abuses and many other things. At the workplaces there are debates and meetings; new demands are formulated. One thing is certain: There are few people in Poland today who do not long for calm and consolidation. There are, naturally, some people not like this and it is dealing with this minority which is the current task.

[Chairman] Thank you very much. In the meantime our other foreign correspondent, Istvan Sandor, has come in from Bonn. What is the response to Polish events in Bonn?

[Sandor] It has been very noteworthy that there has not been a responsible politician in Bonn who would have said or done anything to endanger or further worsen the situation, something which would have further intensified the tension inside and outside Poland. It is natural that many people are rubbing their hands and many feel a sense of malice. Politicians are not exempt from this, particularly the politicians belonging to the opposition. However, they are much too wide to express this in front of the general public. Naturally, there are also political foundations close to certain political parties which have sent very considerable sums to the other side of the border; certainly not with the intention of helping to consolidate the situation in Poland. The essence of the matter, however, is that the West German Government and the EEC recently in Luxembourg have offered quite considerable economic aid to Poland. The greatest lesson from this very restrained and, to date at least, very moderate conduct is that the 10 or more years of the policy of detente bring fruit not only in good times but also at times of difficulty.

[Chairman] A viewer asks Szabolcs Szilagyi: What does he consider to be the greatest danger at present in Poland?

[Szilagyi] There have been many dangerous situations during these 4 months of crisis. Very serious danger arose on three, four, five occasions. It is not easy to say at the moment where the limit of economic tolerance lies. The wage increases awarded in the wake of the wage demands already exceed the limits of rationality, as Premier Pinkowski said the day before yesterday at the plenum. I would pose a few questions to myself and and answer lies in these. Will the series of demands come to an end? Will there be further strikes in Poland without justification? Will the leadership and the trade unions succeed in realizing the cooperation they have declared: Will it be possible to continue keeping the extremes in check? Let me conclude this series of questions with the comment that I am more optimistic today than I was a week ago.

[Chairman] Thank you very much. We say goodbye to you but not to the subject of Poland. There are a few more questions here in the studio, and I ask my colleagues to answer them very briefly. Janos Hajdu:

[Hajdu] Here is a question asking about the position adopted by the Polish Catholic Church. I would like to make this question a little more specific and formulate it as follows: What is the position of the Polish Catholic clerics, the high eclesiastics who are directing the Catholic Church? Naturally, on a whole range of fundamental ideological questions their position differs from that of the communists. However, there are a number of signs that the most experienced people on the bench of bishops, obviously working together with the Pope, who is of Polish origin, place the continued existence of the Polish state above everything else, thereby exhibiting the kind of statesmanship which they have always shown on those occasions in past decades when there were crises--not on the same scale as at present, but crises nonetheless--in the Polish People's Republic. In order to make this statement clear for us Hungarians: Cardinal Wyszynski has never, even for a moment, resembled Mindszenty.

[Chairman] Thank you. Ervin Reti.

[Reti] A viewer asks: Do we give any economic aid to Poland? Well, naturally, this is not just a question of intentions but also of possibilities and the ability to bear burdens. For the time being there is no question of any special economic assistance or aid program. What we can do to help is primarily to endeavor to fulfill the agreed, contractural deliveries as soon as possible. We try to send these goods to Poland as soon as possible.

[Chairman] Finally, to conclude the subject of Poland, Ferenc Varnai will answer a question.

[Varnai] A viewer asks: How do we evaluate Lech Walesa and the situation and activities of the trade union Solidarity within the framework of the current Polish events? Well, it is a well-known fact that this has come about within the framework of an agreement and it is part of the essence of that agreement that the party is willing to cooperate with this trade union as well on the basis of Solidarity's recognizing the Polish Constitution; that is, the socialist social order, the leading role of the PZPR and the country's international relations system. What this agreement, this framework, will lead to--this is something that we will be able to determine at some future date. The process of filling it with content is being done within the framework of a struggle. It is only on the basis of its activities in practice that we will be able to evaluate it. What we can say already is that there are various forces within the trade union Solidarity: on the one hand, dissatisfied masses of the working people who are apolitical and are concentrating only on the economic demands at present, and, on the other hand, demogogic elements opposing socialism have become influential in many places.

In this connection let me cite an article by Rakowski, chief editor of POLITYKA, who writes the following: A reader from Lower Silesia in describing the mood at his place of work has quoted one of the local leaders of the new trade unions who said: For the time being the goal is to get rid of the old trade unions. Later it will be the party's turn and later again someone will assume power and will govern justly with the help of the Church. The same man also said the following: Anyone daring to criticize Solidarity has to expect to be called old-fashioned, conservative, cement, concrete.

Well, naturally, we must pay attention to this as well. It is well known that the Polish leadership is doing everything possible to solve the crisis which has evolved in Poland, by political means. For our part we are in full agreement with this endeavor; we are in solidarity with it. I believe that the whole of Europe is interested in this.

However, whether this will succeed by political means is something which does not depend on the Polish leadership. Correctly, they do everything possible to attain this. What is certain is that Poland has been a socialist country and will remain so. No endeavors can change this fact.

HUNGARIAN-KAMPUCHEAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU041125 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Nov 80 p 3

[Hungarian-Kampuchean Communique issued on 25-29 November visit of Kampuchean delegation led by Heng Samrin]

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, led by President Heng Samrin, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from 25 to 29 November 1980 at the invitation of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Heng Samrin was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The negotiations were led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

The talks, that concerned the development if bilateral contacts and topical international issues, were marked by a cordial, sincere, comradely atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding. The views were fully identical on every question discussed.

I

The Hungarian side provided information on the work in progress to implement the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and topical tasks of the building of an advanced socialist society.

It saluted the 7 January 1979 victory of Kampuchea's patriotic revolutionary forces, which has ended the role of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, opened a new era in the Kampuchean people's history and created realistic possibilities for democratic development and social progress. The Hungarian People's Republic highly appreciates the results achieved by the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea--the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people--and the people of Kampuchea in combating the grave heritage of past times, restoring the shattered national economy and restarting political, social and cultural life. The Hungarian people declare full solidarity with the efforts of the Kampuchean people, which are aimed at building an independent, peaceful, democratic and nonaligned People's Republic of Kampuchea that advanced toward socialism, and continue to support them firmly in their fight against imperialist and other reactionary forces.

The Hungarian side esteemed highly the policy of the three Indochinese countries aimed at peaceful, friendly and fraternal collaboration, together with their traditional military solidarity destined to defend their national independence, sovereignty and freedom. It strongly upheld the initiatives by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, directed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Hungarian negotiating party pledged support for the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which seeks to intensify friendship and collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries. It agreed that the emergence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, its nonaligned foreign policy and endeavor to establish friendly ties based on equality and the principles of peaceful coexistence with every country, mainly those in Southeast Asia, effectively further the cause of stepping up the process of international detente and promoting peace and security in Southeast Asia and worldwide.

The Kampuchean side provided information on the country's position and the plans being implemented and results attained by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. It paid tribute to the results achieved by the Hungarian people, under MSZMP leadership, in building an advanced socialist society and to the active and peace-loving foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic. It expressed its gratitude for the internationalist support accorded to the Kampuchean people.

The sides agreed in concluding that the 7 January 1979 victory and the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have created favorable possibilities for the development of Hungarian-Kampuchean relations. They expressed their interest in deepening bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural, health affairs and other areas.

In the course of the visit, the sides signed accords on health affairs, cultural cooperation and economic assistance. In addition, they concluded a consular agreement and decided to abolish the compulsory visa system for diplomatic and service passports.

II

The two delegations concluded that factors of detente and tension are exercising an impact simultaneously on the world today. The forces struggling for detente, which intend to settle disputed international issues by political means, through negotiations, have intensified their activity. Both sides strongly emphasized the importance of maintaining and consolidating detente and the need to extend detente also to the military area.

The sides attach great significance to ending the arms race and implementing comprehensive disarmament measures, including nuclear disarmament. They welcome the highly important Soviet proposal that the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States should come to agreement as to the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, including the forward-based U.S. nuclear devices. They approve of and uphold the joint initiative, based on the principle of equal and mutual security of central European states, that was put forth by the socialist countries at the Vienna arms reduction talks, as well as the Soviet disarmament suggestions presented at the current session of the United Nations.

The sides expressed the conviction that the interests of international detente and peace necessitated the earliest possible ratification of the SALT II treaty that has been concluded on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. They condemned the intensification of armament, NATO endeavors to obtain a superior military strength vis-a-vis the socialist countries and the extremely dangerous U.S. doctrine concerning the possibility of a limited nuclear war.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcome the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union and the rest of the countries of the socialist community to consolidate peace and security in Europe, develop international cooperation, expand the application of the norms of cooperation that have come into usage in interstate relations and strengthen mutual trust. They regard as highly significant a successful Madrid meeting, in a constructive spirit, devoted to security and cooperation in Europe. They stressed that the initiative to convene a conference devoted to European military detente and disarmament is consistent with the interests of both the European peoples and world peace.

The sides reviewed aspects of peace and security in the Asian area and expressed deep concern over the threats, aggressive aspirations and disruptive activities on part of the Chinese leadership and U.S. imperialism, which are directed against the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. This is the main source of tensions in Southeast Asia. They firmly condemn these operations and demand they be stopped immediately.

The two sides observed that the hegemonistic policy pursued by the Chinese leadership colluding with imperialism, and aimed at maintaining tensions and setting certain countries against each other, is deeply injurious for the national interests of the Southeast Asian people and hinders these countries' efforts at creating good-neighborly relations and boosting peaceable cooperation. They condemned the Chinese leaders' expansionist policy which is contradictory to the cause of socialism and the genuine interests of peace and the peoples' liberation fight.

They resolutely condemned the use of the territory of certain Southeast Asian countries for interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and for disruptive activities against it. The sides put it explicitly that the changes that have taken place in Kampuchea since 7 January 1979 are irreversible.

The Hungarian and the Kampuchean sides to the talks deem it unacceptable that against the wish and interests of the Kampuchean people the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique continue to usurp Kampuchea's legitimate place in the United Nations. They confirmed that any Kampuchean-related conference and its resolution organized or adopted without the consent and participation of the People's Revolutionary Council mean an illegal and grave interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The Hungarian People's Republic declared full support for the 4-point proposal of the Vientiane conference of the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, whose acceptance would guarantee reduction of tensions and peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The sides assured the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of their internationalist solidarity in the struggle for their country's democratic social progress and independence and for preserving their sovereignty. They support its international political initiatives in the defense of the country's peace and security.

The sides agreed that the nonaligned countries' movement is an important factor in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination. They support the developing countries' endeavors for a prevalence of the principles of independence and equality in international political and economic relations.

Dealing with the Mideast situation, both sides denounced the U.S.-mediated Egyptian-Israeli separate bargain, reaffirming that a genuine and lasting peace can only be achieved if Israel withdraws from the Arab Territories occupied in 1967 and guarantees the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They demanded that Israel should withdraw its unilateral decision declaring Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

The sides noted with conern that, while the Near East situation continues to be unsettled and laden with dangers, an armed conflict has broken out in the Middle East. The interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran require that the two sides find a solution through negotiations for settling the disputed issues.

Both sides condemned the imperialist countries' machinations aimed at concentrating military forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area and attempts aimed at establishing a new military bloc and expanding their existing military bases and establishing new ones. They reaffirmed that they support efforts to declare the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The sides condemned the aggression of the racist Pretoria regime against Angola and its machinations over Namibia. They assured SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, of their active support and solidarity and demanded an immediate implementation of the UN resolutions concerning Namibia's independence and territorial integrity. They expressed the conviction that Zimbabwe's attainment of its independence is a significant contribution to the struggle to liquidate the remnants of the colonial system and expressed their willingness to develop their relations with the Zimbabwe Government.

The two sides voiced their concern over imperialism endangering the countries of the Caribbean area and other Latin American peoples. They reaffirmed that they are in solidarity with the Latin American peoples and governments struggling against neocolonialism, imperialism and regimes that oppress the people.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the visit and talks of the Kampuchean delegation are greatly contributing to strengthening fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Kampuchean people and consolidating and developing Hungarian-Kampuchean relations.

On behalf of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the Kampuchean delegation invited a Hungarian party-government delegation for an official, friendly visit in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Hungarian side accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Budapest, 27 November 1980

[Signed] On behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic: Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

On behalf of the People's Republic of Kampuchea: Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO LAO COUNTERPARTS

AU041922 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, in Vientiane:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, Council of Ministers and National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian working people, we send you, the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Supreme People's Council and the Lao people fraternal greetings on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Our party and the Hungarian people, engaged in socialist construction, follow with great attention and sincerely salute the historical achievements and successes that have been attained by the Lao people under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in defending and consolidating the people's power and the socialist transformation of society in the past half decade.

We are pleased that friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples have continued to strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the benefit of the two peoples and the universal cause of socialism, progress and peace.

We highly value and support the efforts being made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic for peace and security in the Indochina area, the anti-imperialist collaboration of the peoples living there and the deepening, close cooperation among them.

At present, as in the past, the Hungarian working people as a whole are in solidarity with the Lao people in the struggle they are waging for their country's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, and the safeguarding of their domestic achievements.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you and the fraternal Lao people further successes in your noble activity to make the Lao People's Democratic Republic flourish and in the interests of its peace and security.

LOSONCZI GREETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT, BENIN'S KEREKOU

AU050807 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Nov 80 p 21

[Unattributed report: "Diplomatic News"]

[Text] On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, in a message greet Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In another message, Pal Losonczi greeted Col. Ahmad Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

COMMUNIQUE ON MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ISSUED

LD032256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Communique on the MSZMP Central Committee session held in Budapest on 2 December]

[Text] The session, under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, discussed the report on international issues presented by Andras Gyenes and the proposal for next year's economic plan and state budget, presented by Ferenc Havasi.

Surveying the international situation the Central Committee noted that in Europe and in other parts of the world there is a growing recognition of the need for concrete and determined steps to be taken at the earliest possible time to prevent the dangers threatening the peace of mankind, and in particular steps to slow down the arms race and to settle international disputes by political means and through the use of negotiations.

Overcoming obstacles standing in the way of the process of detente is in the fundamental interests of the whole of mankind. Our country, together with the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, consistently strives for the relaxation of international tension, for the maintenance and intensification of the process of detente and for the strengthening of equal security and cooperation. It takes a stand in favor of substantative progress for the cause of disarmament, of respecting the independence of peoples and of the improvement of relations between countries with different social systems. It is active in promoting the realization of the joint initiatives and proposals of the Warsaw Pact and thus contributes to the solution of the most important international problems.

The Madrid conference of the representatives of the states that are signatories to the Helsinki Final Act is a significant event at a time of a complicated and tense international situation.

If, with the responsible contribution of every delegation, purposeful steps for the implementation of the principles and recommendation accepted in Helsinki can be taken, the interests of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world would be served by this. It is particularly important that decisions should be reached at the conference on convening a conference on military detente in Europe, on measures to be taken to increase trust, and on disarmament. Our country's representatives are active at the Madrid conference to ensure the further progress of the process of detente and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

From the point of view of detente it would be of great significance if the American administration that is about to take office were to take a constructive stand on issues affecting world peace. On the basis of equality and of mutual interests our country remains prepared to develop relations with the United States.

Since the last meeting of the Central Committee, interparty and interstate relations with the socialist countries have been further strengthened and have developed successfully. Discussions held with the representatives of the socialist countries have effectively helped the further development of our bilateral relations. Discussions held with the representatives of sister parties have contributed to our acquaintance with the position and activities of the other parties and they have strengthened internationalist solidarity and cooperation. The Central Committee highly esteemed the international conference held in Berlin in October on issues of the joint anti-imperialist struggle of the workers' movement and the national liberation movement. Our party declares its solidarity with all forces waging a struggle for peace and social progress and against the power of monopoly capital, neocolonialism and imperialist interference.

Having surveyed the experiences of the economic work during the current year, the Central Committee states that the working collectives have made successful endeavors in all spheres of economic life for the solution of all tasks. On the basis of the data obtained it can be stated in connection with the fulfillment of the plan for the current year that the economy is developing in line with the economic policy requirements set out in the plan. The foreign trade balance is better than planned; implementation of tasks is more organized; more and more enterprises and cooperatives are making flexible adjustments to the more difficult economic environment. There have been achievements in the spheres of the modernization of the production structure, in the economic utilization of the labor force and in the thriftier use of materials and energy. The prescriptions concerning improvements to be made in the circumstances of life are being realized. The national income is increasing at a lesser rate than planned--it is expected to increase by 1 percent. Its utilization is in line with the planned proportions. Internal utilization is decreasing. The balance between consumption and accumulation is changing in favor on consumption.

Industrial production is expected to remain at last year's level, and in harmony with our social policy goals. It is differentiated according to branches and enterprises. The supply of energy is balanced--utilization does not exceed last year's level. Because of the reduction in investments, production by the construction industry is reduced to a small extent. The output of freight and passenger transport is increasing somewhat, in line with demand. The increase in agricultural production is approaching the planned 5 percent. More corn was produced than planned. The average yield of wheat was 47 quintals per hectare, while that of maize is roughly as was planned. The animal stock is becoming stabilized at a high level and the supply of fodder is satisfactory.

The number of those employed in productive branches, particularly in industry and in the construction industry, is decreasing, while in the nonproductive branches the number is increasing. Labor productivity is rising slightly

The standard of living is developing in accordance with the plan. Consumption by the population is increasing by 0.5-1 percent. Real incomes are expected to remain at last year's level. As a result of the raising of family supplements for those with three or more children, and other measures, social cash payments have increased.

Consumer prices are increasing in line with calculations. More dwellings have been built than planned--approximately 85-86,000. Five thousand five hundred creche places, 24-25,000 nursery places, 1,500 general school classrooms and 4,300 hospital bed places are being established.

Our country's international economic relations have further developed. Our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has strengthened and developed. Our economic relations with many countries in the capitalist and developing worlds have also widened.

The Central Committee regards it as necessary that the main target of next year's plan, in line with the guidelines of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, should be to improve the balance of the economy, particularly the balance of payments, preserve the standard of living, and make improvements in the way of life.

The Central Committee agrees that the government should finalize next year's plan in line with the following main targets and that it should submit the state budget to the National Assembly. Next year the national income is to increase by 2-2.5 percent, industrial production by 3-3.5 percent, and agricultural production by 3 percent compared to this year.

The attainment of the plan targets requires that economic progress be facilitated to a greater extent by inprovements in the efficiency of production, the transformation of the production structure and improvements in its international competitiveness. In industry there is a need for industrial growth of an extent and composition which will serve the expansion of economical exports and the rational substitution of imports and which improves domestic supplies. The material and energy requirements of production must be further reduced. In the construction industry productivity and the level of organization must be improved and the time taken to complete projects must be reduced. A better balance between supply and demand must be achieved. Freight transport will develop in line with the rate of economic growth. Mass transport should develop to the same extent as in previous years.

In agriculture, yields must be increased; input is to increase at a lesser rate than production. The conditions for the preservation of the standard of living and for improvements in the way of life are to be created by increasing the efficiency and profitability of production.

Consumption by the population is to increase by 1.5 percent, real incomes per capita by 1 percent and social payments by 3 percent. From the beginning of next year the modified wages categories and tariff system are to be introduced and gradually implemented. Their utilization depends on the results achieved by the enterprises and will facilitate the material recongition of good work and the provision of incentives.

The plan prescribes an average increase in nominal wages of 4.5-5 percent. As a result of the carry-over effect of the price changes during the current year and the price changes next year, the level of consumer prices will increase by 4.5-5 percent. The way of life must be further improved. The maintenance of the level of the supply of goods and a widening choice and the development of services are fundamental requirements.

The modernization of the Opera House is to begin next year, Buda Castle renovation work is to continue and the construction of the Budapest Grand Sports Hall will be completed.

Further efforts must be made for the efficient utilization of the labor force, while maintaining full employment. The regrouping of the released labor force and its retraining must be carried out with equal emphasis on the interests of the affected workers and the community. Increased attention must be paid to the employment of young people beginning their careers.

The Central Committee regards it as necessary that after suitable preparations, from 1 January 1982, the shift to the 5-day week should begin and that it should be completed by the middle of the year. The new work hours will generally amount to 42 hours per week. In factories working 3 shifts or continuously they are to be 40-42 hours, with meal times not part of the working time. In the 3-shift, continuous working factories--if conditions allow, the 5-day week can be introduced from the middle of next year. The timing and preparation of the change to the 5-day week are to be discussed with workers, with the participation of the trade unions.

The successful realization of the economic tasks for next year and achieving improvements in the foreign trade balance require that our international economic relations should widen further, primarily by virtue of our planned economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The balance of non-ruble accountable foreign trade is to be achieved by a small increase in imports and the forceful development of exports.

The expenditures and incomes of the state budget are to develop in line with the prescriptions of the economic plan. The requirements of rational thrift must be realized also in those institutions which are financed from the budget. The economic regulators introduced in January this year are not to change fundamentally. Their consistent realization, the securing of a better harmony between performance and income, are important conditions for the realization of the plan.

The labor comeptition in honor of the party congress and the anniversary of our country's liberation is to end at the end of this year. The Central Committee expresses its thanks to all those who are helping the realization of the economic policy goals and the solution of the social tasks by fulfilling their undertakings. It greets those workers in the fraternal countries who have commemorated the significant events in our country's life by successes in the sphere of work.

The Central Committee has made decisions on organizational and personnel matters. It has decided that the economic policy department and the department for industry, agriculture and transport of the Central Committee are to merge. The functions of these departments are to be carried out by the economic policy department from 1 January 1981. The department is to be headed by the present leader of the economic policy department, Laszlo Ballai. The Central Committee has relieved the present head of department for industry, agriculture and transport, Antal Kovacs, of his post, with recognition of his merits, and has recommended him for an important state post.

The Central Committee has co-opted Gyorgy Fejti to be one of its members.

Finally, it has approved recommendations concerning appointments to important social and state functions.

PZPR SPOKESMAN KLASA ON COMMUNIST BLOC 'ASSISTANCE'

LD050340 Warsaw PAP in English 0245 GMT 5 Dec 80

["PUWP Spokesman on Situation in Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP)--"If there is anything our friends do not want it is the necessity to give military assistance in defence of socialism and popular rule in Poland. My recent stay in Moscow has fully confirmed this conviction," head of the Press, Radio and TV Department at the PUWP CC Jozef Klasa said at a news conference today held with participation of correspondents from world's biggest papers and news agencies.

Klasa said that Western circles deliberately try to arouse a state of excitement in Poland with their speculations on alleged plans of the USSR. This is an attempt to make Poles turn against their friends and an attempt to divide the socialist camp. The PUWP CC representative also said that Polish communists remain convinced that, together with the nation, they are able to independently come out of the present crisis. However, he did not exclude a possibility of a situation in which socialism could be threatened in Poland. In case such a threat did arise, the Polish communists would feel entitled and obliged to look for all the ways possible to protect the country against a tragedy, which includes a possibility of turning for help to communists of other countries. Klasa went [word indistinct] the wisdom of the Polish nation and of all its leaders will be used so as to avoid putting Poland's allies in the most difficult situation they could find themselves in.

Speaking about the recent development of the situation in Poland, Klasa emphasized that apart from economic reasons getting out of the crisis is made difficult by the attempts of some Solidarnosc leaders and its sympathizers from the KOR [Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee] circles to push Solidarnosc to the road of political activity which is incompatible with its statute. The abuse of (?ultimatums), strikes, protest actions and strikes of a political character give rise to anxiety. However in its healthy core Solidarnosc is a positive force in the nation. The PUWP will wage a struggle for Solidarnosc and its healthy, socialist trend and not against Solidarnosc. Contrary to the negative influence of people from the KOR circles who are against socialist renewal, many of Solidarnosc's Catholic advisers who realize that the only form of renewal are socialist reforms [words indistinct] had a positive influence.

ZYCLE WARSZAWY ON FOREIGN 'ANXIETY' OVER CRISIS

AU041736 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Jacek Poprzeczko and Janusz Reiter article: "Poland and the World--in the Face of a New Opportunity"]

[Text] Poland is being written and spoken about more than at any other time in the past. The many views about our country include an increasing number which express concern for or impatience with our prolonged crisis. We must take those views into consideration, regardless of whether we concur in them or not. However, we must bear in mind that foreign commentaries must not be used in our domestic polemics as cheap arguments directed against the changes continuing in our country. Analysis of our domestic situation should have another prupose: to reveal the international conditions and the results of the process of social renewal in Poland.

There is no cause for excitement over the sporadic sympathy shown to us; nor is there any reason for exaggerating the manifestations of concern. Realism makes it necessary to assume that both sympathy and concern are results not of solicitude for us, but of care for one's own interests. What then are the reasons for the anxiety about our domestic situation?

The Western press commentaries are significant for their anxiety that the Polish events may have an unfavorable impact on European stabilization.

A balance of power and a situation of equilibrium, of which Poland is an important element, have developed on our continent. If an element of that balance becomes weak, the entire structure may totter. That would be dangerous for detente policy, which is based on the permanence of the order that was defined in its original form by the Yalta conference and confirmed by the Helsinki conference.

If we assumed such reasoning, then detente would be threatened in two ways. First, Poland itself would be unable to play its proper role in European cooperation. Second, the events in our country, viewed by our allies as manifestations of weakness, would bring about a stiffening of East-West relations. Such fears are being expressed in the FRG, among other countries, which is especially interested in a dialogue with the socialist countries, particularly with the GDR.

It is possible to separate political from economic interests. Hence concern is shown by Western bankers and entrepreneurs--this concern has stunned some people--for whom detente has a basic value: It brings in money. They are afraid not only that their business with Poland will deteriorate but also that East-West trade will be halted altogether.

For many reasons, the socialist countries are also watching the present processes in Poland with some skepticism. Aside from political and economic reasons, it is necessary in that connection to bear in mind ideological reasons also. Events in Poland have been stormy and have produced new social qualities, whose substance was vague at the beginning. That could have been a reason for anxiety about the nature of the changes taking place in our country.

What is taking place in Poland is our country's internal affair. Such assertion recurs in the official statements and declarations by Eastern and Western politicians. On the other hand, we know that our present events are being keenly watched. No one can be denied the right to critically comment on our situation. That is why reflection on what the present changes in our country really involve and on what their true aim and their possible impact on international relations is, acquires all the greater significance.

We view concern for the fate of detente as something quite natural. We share that concern: Poland is today no less interested in the policy of detente than it was in the past. That is because domestic reforms require a favorable international situation; they would be impossible under conditions of threat and tension. That means that we have common interests: Poland needs international stability and Europe and the world need stability in Poland. However, the point is that this is not "small-scale stability," which would be tantamount to stagnation.

Poland's extrication from its crisis is not only in its own interest. Only as a strong and stabilized country is Poland able to make the expected contribution to European relations. No one needs political gestures and declarations that are not matched by the state's real potential.

However, the term "stability" must not denote a state in which nothing is changed. If stability is to last, it must have changes--it must have internal guarantees that Poland will not face a new political and economic crisis. Every shock in our country produces international repercussions and gives rise to anxiety. However, it is also obvious that Poland needed such a shock in order to get off the road leading to economic and political catastrophe. Stormy events in Poland can and must have a certain destabilizing impact on the international situation but only for a short time. That is the price we have to pay for the prospects to create conditions for lasting stability.

When we speak of interests, there should be no doubt of the fact that the socialist countries are interested in a strong and stabilized Poland. Such a Poland adds to the entire socialist community's strength. On the other hand, it is obvious that membership in that community is the guarantee of our country's basic interests.

The statement made in Warsaw by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington may be characteristic of the intentions of some Western countries: "I think that a prosperous Poland living in peace is in the interest of the entire world. [paragraph continues]

"I join other friends of Poland in wishing that its people continue to score successes in solving the difficult problems facing them."

Does that mean that everyone wishes us well and that we have only friends? It would be naive to believe that. However, one should be more afraid of a weak Poland than of strong adversaries.

At this moment, the right conditions are being created for Poland to regain and enhance its strength. Our economic difficulties are enormous, but we have snatched ourselves from stagnation and a feeling of helplessness. We realize, at least as well as the Western commentators, the dangers resulting from a lack of market balance and from a disorganized economy. But we probably are more aware than those commentators that it is possible to overcome our difficulties by changing management and planning methods and by setting up new, democratic institutions that help release individual and collective activity.

As in policy, so a temporary "destabilization" in the economy cannot be avoided if one wants to ensure prospects for lasting stability. Of course, it is easier to carry out economic reforms under conditions of an economic balance but we have to carry them out in the situation we are in today. We know, of course, that this situation would have been quite different if reforms had been carried out in good time in the past.

The success of that entire operation depends to a large extent on our economic cooperation with other countries, not only because we are burdened with debts, but also because the changes will help us, among other things, to increase our share in the international division of labor. That opens up new opportunities for our partners, who nevertheless must realize that the positive results of such changes will not be visible all at once.

The economic reforms are related to the more general questions of the socioeconomic model that will be developed in our country. In that regard, the socialist states are now watching the changes and draft changes with particular attention. However, no one questions every country's right to search for its own solutions, solutions consistent with its own reality. Acting in keeping with that universally recognized principle, Poland has at present a special opportunity for enriching the entire socialist community's experience with new solutions that serve the implementation of the basic principles of the political system.

The situation of "ideological uncertainty" has been to a great extent clarified, following the Polish party-government delegation's talks in Moscow. It is good that this is so because it has laid to rest the fears of the Western commentators, and not only theirs.

The chance to develop socialist Poland as a strong and democratic country constitutes an additional chance for peace and detente in the world. It is no doubt clear that Poland threatens no one and that is why there is no reason for anyone to threaten Poland. Since we view our domestic situation as part of the international situation, we should not stop at the thesis that the international community is something which restricts us. We must take into consideration the opinions expressed about us but we decide ourselves about our own problems. The democratic changes that are taking place in Poland are meant, among other things, to ensure that our country plays an active role in international politics, in the international division of labor and in constructing peace.

LE MONDE REPORTS 'ALARMIST' ATMOSPHERE IN WARSAW

LD051130 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 80 pp 1,3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Alarmist Tone in Warsaw"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--Less than 24 hours after the end of the seventh [PZPR] plenum the Polish leaders seem to have been seized by a degree of nervousness. During the night of Wednesday 3 December to Thursday 4 December the official PAP agency published two communiques whose alarmist tone contrasts sharply with the leadership's hitherto constant desire to avoid dramatizing the situation.

This abrupt and deliberate dramatization--although things on the political and social fronts have been calm for almost a week--could simply be an aspect of the desire to restore control expressed during the plenum. It could, therefore, simply be a way of clearly pointing out that the leadership will no longer give way to strike threats and that the slide toward political action by the trade unionists will no longer be tolerated.

However, aside from this aspect which could not be seen as surprising, it should be pointed out that the Polish leadership (before publishing these two communiques) urged Solidarity leaders Wednesday to avoid any tension in the next few days. According to a very good source this approach could be connected with the emergence of difficulties between Warsaw and the other socialist bloc capitals.

No indication has filtered through about the nature of these difficulties and it can only be supposed that they might be connected with the measures taken Tuesday against Mr Gierek and members of the old Politburo elected last February by the eighth party congress. The fraternal countries might have felt that these measures constituted a dangerous concession to opinion and to the party grassroots and they might start an unacceptable process. In this context, characterized by Western reports on the military situation on Poland's borders, the departure of Mr Werblan, who is very close to Moscow and who visited the Soviet Union three times during August's crisis, is still prompting a great deal of attention in Warsaw. According to a reliable source Mr Werblan resigned on his own initiative by sending a letter to the leadership, but nothing has yet filtered through about the content of that document.

Gierek Apparently in USSR

Moreover, we have learned that the version which the radio, television and PAP gave of Mr Kania's opening speech at the plenum was cut by one-third (30 minutes out of 90). The passage not reported apparently relates to Mr Gierek and the other members of his team who were asked to give up their positions as [presumably Sejm] Deputies. According to a reliable but unconfirmed source, for the past week Mr Gierek has been in the Soviet Union, where he decided to go in order to rest. Other reports, which should be viewed with great caution but which cannot be disregarded in the present climate, mention alarmist approaches to Moscow by some former members of the Politburo.

Finally we have learned that the armed forces in Poland's neighboring countries had been "on alert" for 36 hours by Wednesday evening and that the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw contacted the Polish authorities Wednesday following contacts between Washington and Moscow.

At present it is difficult to distinguish with any certainty the exaggeration and deliberate dramatization from the reality. However, the present nervousness in Warsaw follows that in Western capitals, while the internal Polish situation is probably calmer now than it has ever been since August.

Initial contacts in preparation for negotiations on "respect for legality" were to take place this Thursday or Friday between the Solidarity leaders and a top official from the state presidency [la presidence de l'etat], For the time being, therefore, the authorities will be represented at a much lower level than planned, but the promise made by Jagielski, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers who signed the Gdansk agreements, to open these negotiations between 1 and 4 December seems likely to be kept.

TEMPORARY ELECTRIC POWER CUTS ANNOUNCED

LD051016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Power communique: The State Generating Board announces power off-loading 20 [code not further identified] for today, 5 December, between the hours of 0830 and 1330, and forecasts power off-loading 20 between the hours of 1330 and 2115 today.

The State Generating Board informs that the national electric power system is operating with a considerable power deficit. The State Generating Board appeals for maximum reduction in the electric power consumption in industry, trade, services and households between the hours of 0830 and 2115 and warns that local power cuts may occur during this period.

REPORT ON SUGGESTIONS FOR MEAT RATIONING SYSTEM

LD041602 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Suggestions and opinions obtained during consultations about the proposal to introduce ration coupons for meat, meat products, poultry and fats, continue to reach and Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Nearly all of them ask for poultry to be excluded from control provisions and for the proposed size of meat rations to be retained.

Another request which most people make is the proposal to introduce coupons which would control different ranges of meat products. The ration of fats has given rise to serious reservations and it is being stressed that the quantity of butter is much too low and is not, in the present situation, justified.

Many statements stress that Poland is one of the main milk producers, whereas the way it is handled and distributed borders on the scandalous. Suggestions generally made deal with special treatment for children and sick people. There is a considerable difference in views on allocations for various social groups, but the view that the coupon system must take into account specialization in farm production and secure allocations for those farmers who have taken up production of grain, feeds and vegetables, seems to prevail.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PZPR PLENUM, SPEECHES

Ambassador Olszewski Speech

LD042216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts of speech by Kazimierz Olszewski, PZPR Central Committee member and Polish ambassador to the USSR, during 2 December PZPR Central Committee plenum discussion--read by announcer]

[Text] The Soviet Union is our largest economic partner, and the structure of mutual trade exchanges has developed very advantageously for Poland's economy. The Soviet Union and the other socialist partners for us are a favorable selling market and a source of indispensable supplies. In economic relations with the CEMA countries what is known as [word indistinct] prices are in force, which are fixed as the average price during the last 5 years. These specifics result in the fact that prices, especially for raw materials and energy, are lower than on the world market and rise more slowly. Raw materials and materials at present constitute 75 percent of our imports from the Soviet Union. If we had to buy them in the West, we would have to pay 19.5 billion foreign currency zloty, while with the Soviet Union it is merely 8.5 billion foreign currency zloty.

While creating the 5-year plan for the years 1981-85, we should work out a precise concpetion of a program for broadened economic cooperation [words indistinct] attractive to both sides. We have at our disposal at present a modern and not fully exploited (?human) production potential. The problem is a shorage of materials, raw materials and energy. These problems should be solved chiefly through cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The talks of Stanislaw Kania with Leonid Brezhnev had created a very favorable climate for such actions. They are proof that the Soviet Union is interested in strengthening our economy and that is wishes to assist us to the maximum. On our side a great determination of action, initiative and [words indistinct] are indispensable.

Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a policy proven by experience. It is the guarantee of our independence. The development of all-round cooperation is the most important premise for solving our economic difficulties.

Fiszbach Address

LD042222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts of speech by Tadeusz Fiszbach, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee, during 2 December PZPR Central Committee plenum discussion--read by announcer]

[Text] We must promote the conviction that there is no other force in Poland, apart from our party, which can lead the country out of its crisis. Our strength will make it possible to regain our bonds with the masses and to create a program of action awaited generally by our entire society. But we must do it resolutely, rapidly and in accordance with the views of party members and all working people. This accordance is the main condition for achieving the aims which we are putting before ourselves.

We are now entering a new phase of activity which must be characterized especially by a clear delineation of the frontline between all that is destructive and everything that is constructive. Everything we can do to act against the continuing crisis is assuming primary importance at present. We are about to embark on a resolute struggle for our party principles in the sphere of morals, political ideology and organization.

We see our party's leading role in making sure that all creative social elements are transformed into a great deed which will lift our country from the current crisis. This role can also be expressed in a steadfast defense of the principles of our system which guarantees our independence and territorial integrity.

It is a painful paradox that Gdansk, which has become one of the foci of the process of renewal, is at the same time becoming one of the centers of unrest. But we are sure that this bad trend will be overcome. I propose that representatives of the state leadership hold a meeting with the trade union leaders in order to discuss openly the drama that is now being played out in the country and its dangerous evolution.

Moczar Remarks, Others Cited

LD042230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] One of the main issues which always emerged during the discussions at the seventh party Central Committee plenum concerned the changes that have to be carried out in the party so that all might fulfill the leading role in society and in order that all the nation's healthy forces might rally around it. It is difficult in a short radio talk to present all the many various issues raised in this sphere. Let us only avail ourselves of a few excerpts from the various speeches while at the same time trying to reflect faithfully both the main directions of thought and also the way the issue was tackled.

Albin Siwak, construction worker from the Warsaw East KBM construction and assembly combine, raised during the plenum discussion the matter of workers' participation in the leading bodies of the party. He said that the worker always pays the most for every conflict in the country. It must also be said, because history proves this, that the working class has always been the main force that has corrected mistakes and distortions and degenerations of socialism. Until the workers make sure that they have their own party representation which counts and is dominant we shall continue to be prone to the danger that the same mistakes and assessments might constantly recur.

These excerpts from Albin Siwak's speech represent one of the threads which ran through the plenum discussions most frequently, that of viewing the renewal in the party--a renewal which would serve to restore the leading role of the party in society.

Here is an excerpt from a different statement on the same subject. Zbigniew Glowacki said during the discussions: I think this is the third plenum at which we have had the spectacle of putting the Politburo in the dock, regardless of what people comprise the Politburo, on charges that it does not provide a program, does not speed up a congress, does not put instruments of guarantees into motion and does not ensure our protection. I perceive a lack of understanding in these charges and a lack of understanding by us, at that, of the concept of renewal. We at the plenum should not be the recipients or reviewers of the program submitted by the Politburo but the active coauthors of the program. It stands to reason that it is we who should be the advocates and agitators for convening a congress within the set time, a congress which would guarantee an atmosphere commensurate with its status and importance.

Henryk Swiderski, first secretary of the Chelm Voivodship party committee, said during the plenum discussions: We continue to be in a state of political crisis. Unless we quickly adopt an aggressive and resolute political and ideological stance toward the opponents of our system then it will be difficult for the party and for the people's power to implement the agreements (?actively) and the renewal in public life and in the party itself. The members of the party expect a bold strategy and policy from the leadership. The vast majority of the public, already tired of the existing situation, supports this stance.

The opinion voiced at the plenum by Tadeusz Haladaj was a kind of continuation of the concept presented just a few moments ago, a polemical continuation. He is the first secretary of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship committee. We must create a climate in the party in which there is scope, in party echelons and organizational forums, for raising all matters which trouble its members. The socialist nature of the renewal requires the authentic development of democracy, the participation by the broad masses in the execution of power and, as regards leading cadres, an increase in the number of activists from the various other political parties and in the number of non-party people.

Those were remarks from the speech made by Tadeusz Haladaj at the seventh Central Committee plenum. To wind up here are some excerpts from the statement made by Mieczyslaw Moczar. The speaker raised matters on a broad scale which are a vital condition for the party fulfilling a leading role. He said: At this moment in time the matter of rallying the nation around the political, social and economic aims indicated by the party is a matter of fundamental importance to the party, along with matters pertaining to intraparty life, about which much is also said in the report. A political program can only come into being through deeds. We cannot push our way through to tomorrow overnight. We must tell the nation the truth--that by applying such means as strengthening the party, social discipline, productivity and resourcefulness and through developing science, in 3 years we will be able to extricate ourselves from the situation in which our country finds itself right now.

Further on in his speech Mieczyslaw Moczar said: In our country there are many sensible people who are aware that our nation will be a weak nation if the party is weak. They know that the strength of the nation and its state is to found precisely in the party.

Today we selected only small excerpts from several of the speeches during the discussions at the seventh plenum, which lasted 2 days. We shall be returning to further excerpts in subsequent broadcasts. One can get an idea from the statements we have cited that the discussion participants were unanimous in the way they viewed the fulfillment by the party of the leading role as its indelible duty. One can discharge this duty only by creating mechanisms which will guarantee the lasting priority of the interests of the working class in all programs at all levels.

Klasa at Press Conference

LD042314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The results of the seventh PZPR Central Committee session were outlined in Warsaw today for journalists from socialist countries.

The head of the Ideoeducational Work Department of the party Central Committee, Walery Namiotkiewicz, recalled at the meeting that the seventh session determined the main directions of party activity and confirmed the orientation toward a more intensive introduction of reforms and rectification of errors and shortcomings. It stressed the importance of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries and appreciated their assistance in the solution of Poland's problems. Walery Namiotkiewicz stressed that high appreciation of this assistance will be reflected in PZPR policy after the seventh session.

He further noted that a deep analysis was made at the deliberations of obstacles which hinder the process of renewal and endanger the socialist system in Poland. He pointed out in this connection the insufficiency of ideological work during the past 10 years and stressed that the party will now consistently rely on ideological activity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the experiences of Soviet communists and other fraternal communist and workers' parties.

Jozef Klasa, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department, told the press that at the seventh session Polish communications media were severely criticized for an excessively one-sided presentation of the situation in the economy, politics and culture without pointing the ways out.

On the new Solidarity trade unions, he stated they are being pressured into activities exceeding the framework of their statutes. Hostile elements are penetrating Solidarity and are developing a broad antisocialist campaign. The impression arises that somebody intends to turn Solidarity into an opposition party. But Jozef Klasa stressed at the meeting in Warsaw with journalists from socialist countries that the PZPR has no intention of relinquishing power, but will become a party which will fight with all its means for socialism in Poland.

LE FIGARO Comment

LD041511 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland--Kania Finds It Hard To Convince People"]

[Text] The seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum continued its work yesterday in an uneasy and anxious atmosphere. The sound of boots heard along the borders certainly contributed to this, though most people in Warsaw hope that the objective is, in fact, mainly to try to exert pressure on the plenum to induce it to adopt a firmer policy.

The discussion continues and no one even knows when the meeting will end. At the moment of writing, it is not certain that it will end in the early hours of the morning. If it does not, it will continue today. According to the contacts which I was able to establish with some Central Committee members during breaks in the session, the discussion about Kania's report has been extremely lively. Is this why summaries of the speeches have been released either with considerable delay or not at all, contrary to the normal procedure in similar circumstances? After all, the text of the Politburo report itself was issued to the press only after a delay of several hours.

It is understandable that the first secretary's speech has given rise to debate. Indeed, it was disarming, full of encouraging remarks and sensible but "wooly" and uncertain phrases lacking any concrete elements.

It seems that efforts are being made simultaneously to denounce all extremists and to please both advocates of renewal and those of restoring control. Kania has set himself an impossible task.

The report has probably enabled him to save his position in the party. Unless something quite unexpected happens, there can be no doubt that the majority of activists are convinced after the speech that Kania is indeed the Mr "X" whom the party is seeking while asserting that renewal is "irreversible" and saying some kind words about Solidarity and the Church.

In fact, the first secretary has forcefully denounced "groups and people connected with imperialist centers abroad whose objectives are hostile to socialism and the people's power" and who follow an antiworker and counterrevolutionary line. This has pleased the party's center-right section, which is becoming increasingly influential and wants to reconcile renewal with restoring control. Anyway, Kania will probably have to pay an even higher price to secure its support--he will simply have to allocate most seats in the Politburo to it and doubtless consider replacing the premier. This means that after repeatedly giving way to Solidarity, the first secretary is now giving way to the center-right.

Such an attitude has enabled him to retain his position within the party. Unfortunately, it is unlikely to either arouse enthusiasm among the population or to enable him to envisage the future more optimistically. This is the more regrettable because Kania is undoubtedly an honest man and because his policy is certainly the most sensible policy which can be pursued at present. However, because of his wooly and vague manner and the absence of any concrete facts he has been unable to clear the credibility barrier. Even his appeal for "firmness" seemed forced. This is undoubtedly why many speakers have dwelt on the subject. Drabik, a worker from the Kielce region, for instance, demanded that "the authorities adopt a firm attitude" because "it is necessary to take a firm stand against social, political and economic destabilization in all spheres." Moreover, some other speakers declared themselves in favor of a complete recasting of the Politburo.

However, Kania's report has proved no clear answer to the two fundamental questions which have recently arisen: Why has Poland slid into such a crisis and what concrete program does the party intend to implement to extricate it from this crisis? There can be no hope until answers to these questions are found. Mr Wojna of TRYBUNA LUDU rightly stressed the importance of the first question.

Flour Shortage

However, as usual, it was POLITYKA Chief Editor Rakowski who made the most brilliant speech. He again showed political courage which could cost him a seat in the Politburo. Indeed, Rakowski stated that no improvement has taken place in the past 3 months and that, on the contrary, "We can observe a continuing destabilization, increasing chaos and an increasing number of typical crisis phenomena," According to him, all this is a result, on the one hand, of the authorities' indecision, lack of any forceful action on their part and their inability to go on the offensive by implementing a program, and on the other hand, of the indecision shown by Solidarity within which a trend hardly disposed to support the country's stabilization has so far got the better of a moderate trend.

So the situation is not wonderful, especially since the economic crisis is worsening. In his speech, Premier Pinkowski revealed that national income will show a 3-percent drop this year (it fell 2.3 percent last year) and that agricultural production would fall 12 percent compared with 1969. Consequences of this can already be seen: Interminable lines form, for instance, as soon as any butter is offered for sale anywhere.

Following a statement by the food industry minister that at least there would be no bread shortage, ZYCIE WARSZAWY published yesterday an open letter from bakery management personnel and workers informing the minister--and quoting figures in support of their assertion--that they are beginning to be short of flour and other necessary ingredients. The letter ended with the following question: "Do you still feel certain that bread will be available?" The Poles have certainly not yet overcome their difficulties.

Meetings To Discuss Resolutions

LD041142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] In accordance with the decision made by the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, meetings and conferences of party members will be held in the next few days to discuss the seventh plenum resolutions within the context of tasks faced by party organizations in the immediate future. Among others, voivodship conferences of party aktivs will be held today in Olsztyn and Piotrkow. The party voivodship committee in Krosno will hold a plenary session today to discuss the voivodship party's task in the light of seventh plenum resolutions.

Professionals Discuss Decisions

LD050942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The proceedings and decisions of the party's seventh Central Committee plenum were discussed yesterday at meetings and conferences organized throughout Poland in various professional communities. The aktiv of the Cegielski plant in Poznan called on working people to join forces to implement fully the social contracts signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the party's Central Committee. A resolution was passed. It states, among other things, that Poland's fate depends on our prudence, understanding of the situation, our involvement and joint efforts by the whole of the working class to develop a socialist fatherland.

Participants at the conference of the party aktiv of the Warsaw car factory have sent a letter to the party's Central Committee and to Stanislaw Kania, chairman of the congressional commission. The letter emphasizes, among other things, that the seventh plenum's resolutions and decisions strengthen the party and its fundamental constituent parts, providing a weapon in the struggle both for the correctness of the renewal process and against the forces which, by various means, strive to push it along paths totally hostile to the essence of socialism.

TOASTS, COMMUNIQUE ON CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Chnoupek Toast

AU011720 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 80 p 7

[CTK report on a speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, delivered at the 27 November Warsaw dinner given in his honor by his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek]

[Text] In his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the significance of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship, tempered in struggles for national and social freedom, and the bonds of common class interests and objectives, permanently strengthened in the years of common building of socialism. In our frank [otevereny], comradely and constructive talk with Minister Czyrek, we emphasized the extraordinary significance of our two fraternal countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Minister Chnoupek said.

We are sincerely pleased that we are bilaterally successful to the fullest extent as regards fulfilling the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of March 1967. [paragraph continues]

This fully applies to our economic relations, Minister Chnoupek said, and recalled that the overall turnover of mutual goods exchange will reach R7 billion, which is almost double compared with the preceding 5-year period.

We understand your complicated internal political situation and fully support the steps your party is taking to resolve it, Bohuslav Chnoupek said. This was unequivocally expressed by Comrade Husak, who said at the October sesssion of the CPCZ Central Committee: "We stand firmly on the side of Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people, and are convinced that they are strong enough to overcome the difficulties of the present period and to repel the onslaught of internal and external enemies of socialism."

In the course of our talks, Bohuslav Chnoupek said further, we unambiguously agreed that the most important task in the present international situation, complicated through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces, is not to permit attempts to return to the cold war, inspired by the U.S. right-wing circles, and to reverse detente which lead to an ever greater escalation of feverish armament. That is why--in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and all fraternal countries--we exert maximum energy to ensure implementation of the highly constructive program of strengthening the process of detente and international cooperation, adopted at the May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed. In the closing part of his speech, the minister expressed the conviction that his visit to the Polish People's Republic will be another contribution to strengthening the Czechoslovak-Polish fraternal bonds.

Czyrek Speech

AU041437 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the 27 November Warsaw dinner in honor of visiting CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek]

[Text] As always, we attach great importance to our meetings and friendly talks, J. Czyrek said. Poland and Czechoslovakia are linked by old historical ties of brotherhood, neighborliness and friendship.

That close, friendly cooperation stemming from the millennia-long traditions of our mutual relations found a particularly strong and permanent base at the moment when our two peoples embarked upon the road of implementing the great idea of socialism.

Our ideopolitical community of aims in socialist construction has become a foundation of the comprehensive and favorable development of our states' mutual relations. The ties of close cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ, the leading forces of our peoples, J. Czyrek stressed, are of basic importance for developing our relations. Those ties are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The last few months have produced new experiences in the life of our country, party and people, J. Czyrek continued.

We are solving our problems within the framework of socialism and with a view to strengthening it and developing the instruments of socialist democracy for that purpose. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which is being prepared, will map out a program to further develop socialist Poland and to overcome our present difficulties.

We are convinced that in that way the party and the people will also strengthen the position of our country as a permanent element of the socialist community and as an important factor in peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Indissolubly allied with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other states of the socialist community, Poland will continue to be active in favor of increasingly closer cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and contribute to strengthening the unity of our fraternal states and peoples and our joint cause of peace and socialism.

Together with the fraternal countries, we will continue to constructively develop cooperation in Europe and to promote the Helsinki idea. That is the basis of our activities at the CSCE meeting in Madrid.

We pursue consistent activities to halt the arms race and to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The present development of the international situation is giving rise to deep concern. The socialist countries are countering the dangerous trends toward cold war policy with a constructive and feasible program for the policy of detente.

In those common efforts in the international arena, we highly value the share and militancy of the foreign policy followed by Czechoslovakia and its political leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and president of the republic.

Polish-Czechoslovak relations are developing favorably in all spheres. The Polish-Czechoslovak comprehensive, ever richer and mutually advantageous cooperation well serves the interests of our two states and peoples and favors socialist construction in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

We continue to develop extensive political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation on the basis of our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

J. Czyrek expressed his deep satisfaction with the present meeting and said that it will be of crucial significance for intensifying our bilateral cooperation and cooperation in the international arena. The full unity of views, as attested to by our talks, is rooted in the unity of the goals we seek.

Communique on Visit

AU021401 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

["Communique on Minister B. Chnoupek's Stay in Poland"]

[Text] At the invitation of Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic on 27-28 November 1980. The Czechoslovak guest was received by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

In the course of their talks the ministers noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Polish relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have achieved a high level and correspond to the historical traditions of the joint struggle for national and social liberation as well as to the fraternal friendship linking the nations of the two countries for 1,000 years. The multifaceted development of relations between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, based on the treaty of alliance on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1 March 1967, corresponds to the most vital interests of both states and their peoples. The basis of that development is provided by the ideological and political unity of the two countries' goals and by the orientation toward socialist construction, as formulated by the CPCZ and the PZPR.

The ministers stressed the great significance of meetings between representatives of party, state and social organizations of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic and of partnership relations among cities, enterprises and schools.

The two ministers also discussed the lines of further developing and strengthening mutual cooperation, serving not only the interests of the two countries and their peoples but also the interests of the entire socialist community. They expressed themselves in favor of further deepening coordination and collaboration in the sphere of foreign policy.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that the executive plan attached to the cultural cooperation agreement between the CSSR Government and the Government of the Polish People's Republic for the 1981-85 period signed in the course of the visit will contribute to even closer cooperation in that area.

The ministers broadly exchanged views on issues concerning the present complicated international situation. Once again they voiced the two states' determination to further cement the alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and to reinforce the international standing of the countries of the socialist community. They stressed the significance of the declaration adopted at the anniversary session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in May 1980 and of the communique on the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers in October 1980. They focused attention on the significance of implementing the proposals contained in those documents, proposals concerning the preservation of peace, military detente and disarmament as well as security and international cooperation. On that basis they discussed the two states' collaboration, aimed at improving the international situation and consolidating peace in Europe and all over the world.

The two ministers expressed the deep conviction that the relaxation of tension in East-West relations is the only sensible and beneficial alternative in shaping international relations for all nations of Europe and the world at large.

They confirmed the two states' firm resolve to carry out further consistent and specific steps aimed at easing international tension, continuing and deepening the policy of detente, consolidating security and cooperation in Europe and all over the world, halting the feverish pursuit of armament and at disarmament.

The two states resolutely reject the policy of NATO circles aimed at inciting the arms race, particularly in Europe, for the purpose of changing the existing correlation of forces in their favor. That policy imperils the interests of peace and international security.

The ministers confirmed the resolve of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic to implement fully and comprehensively the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They expressed the conviction that the meeting in Madrid will contribute to strengthening the policy of detente and will yield agreement on additional steps aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation on the European Continent. Of special importance in that respect would be a decision of the Madrid meeting to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The two states will continue to resolutely oppose attempts of some Western delegations to impose on the Madrid meeting an atmosphere of confrontation and fruitless polemics, at the cost of adopting specific steps promoting further strengthening of the detente process in Europe.

The two states attribute great importance to achieving progress at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces in central Europe. They are convinced that a constructive reply by the NATO countries to the socialist countries' latest proposals would contribute to overcoming stagnation at the talks.

The ministers expressed satisfaction over the commencement of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms in Europe. Those talks should contribute to lessening the possibility of military confrontation in Europe, to averting nuclear warfare and to halting the feverish pursuit of nuclear armament on our continent. The two sides expressed full support for the USSR's stand in these talks.

The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding, confirmed unanimity of views on all questions under discussion.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

HIJACKED PLANE RETURNS SAFELY TO WARSAW

LD041926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A LOT plane was hijacked to West Berlin today while on a routine flight from Zielona Gora to Warsaw. There were 21 passengers and five crew members on board. The plane landed at Tempelhof Airport in the American sector at 0839. The plane's hijacker--A Pole whose name has not been established--was detained by the West Berlin police. He terrorized the crew members with a dummy weapon. The hijacker has asked for political asylum. The West Berlin police have interrogated the hijacker and the passengers. However, representatives of the Polish military mission and of LOT were not allowed to see them.

At 1740 the hijacked plane landed at Okecie Airport in Warsaw. Twenty passengers and five crew members have returned home.

SOVIET, U.S., CANADIAN GRAIN SHIPMENTS ARRIVE

LD042000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Transports with grain from the Soviet Union are arriving all the time at the Geniusze border railraod station in Bialystok Voivodship. Every 24 hours 2-2,500 tons of Soviet wheat are received there and the total amount handled since the start of the present supplies has now exceeded 100,000 tons. In the ports of the tricity [Gdynia, Sopot and Gdansk] cargo is being transloaded on 50 vessels flying under various flags. In Gdynia and Gdansk grain is the main cargo. From 10 vessels in both these ports 200,000 tons of grain delivered from the United States and Canada is being unloaded. The rate of work is being slowed down by a shortage of a sufficient quantity of wagons. The unloading of ground grain [sruta] is being delayed for the same reasons. The latest transport--more than 3,500 tons--of oranges which will soon be reaching the market has also reached Gdynia.

BORDER DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION WITH CSSR ENDS SESSION

LD050354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The working commission for the development of Poland's and Czechoslovakia's border regions held its second session in Prague 2-4 December. The commission was set up a year ago within the framework of the Polish-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Coordination of measures aimed at protecting the national parks adjoining the border and cooperation regarding tourist development of the Schneekoppe were examined, among other things. Issues connected with closer cooperation between the mountain rescue services of both countries were also discussed.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD041904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, has arrived on an official visit to Poland. Today the Belgian guest paid a visit to Minister Jozef Czyrek, and afterwares Polish-Belgian plenary talks began under the chairmanship of the two ministers. The talks concern further development of Polish-Belgian relations and current international questions.

During a dinner given in honor of the Belgian guest, Minister Czyrek emphasized the need to convene a conference on military detente and detente in Europe. He also said that Poland, as a lasting link in the system of socialist states and invariable supporter of peace, detente and international cooperation, will continue to make its contribution toward European and world politics.

Minister Nothomb expressed the conviction that Belgian-Polish relations will continue to develop in the spirit of traditional friendship, serving the cause of peace and detente.

He also stated that a number of international events, those in Afghanistan included, as well as the arms race and the existing impediments and perils to the process of detente, should incline toward special efforts to rebuild international trust. Europe and the world, the Belgian minister stated, need a stable Poland. He also expressed the conviction that solving the current difficulties in Poland is a matter exclusively for the Poles and that any other attitudes would entail very serious consequences as far as the future international relations in Europe and the world are concerned.

LEADERS GREET SFRY COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD290410 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP)--On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, sent a message of congratulations to Chairman of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov.

"I am convinced", reads the message, "that the traditional friendship and close cooperation of our fraternal parties and nations will continue to develop and grow richer to the benefit of Poland and Yugoslavia, in the interest of peace and socialism."

Messages on the same occasion were also sent by Henryk Jablonski and Jozef Pinkowski.

STATE COUNCIL GREETS ALBANIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU021806 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has received the following telegram from the State Council of the Polish People's Republic:

On the occasion of your national holiday, we send the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the Albanian people, cordial greetings and best wishes.

PINKOWSKI SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVISTS' MEETING

LD041946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Listen now to a report by Zbigniew Cyranowicz on the meeting between Premier Jozef Pinkowski and activists of agricultural circles.

[Cyranowicz] I shall begin by stating that the meeting between Premier Jozef Pinkowski with representatives of peasant self-government was of a working character. Representatives of agricultural circles presented demands to the Premier, which in the opinion of farmers should be successively implemented in order to enable agriculture to produce more food. Sharing this opinion, Premier Pinkowski declared:

[Begin recording] As you know, the seventh party Central Committee plenum ended 2 days ago. The Central Committee expressed its view in favor of continuing socialist renewal of our life in all its spheres. A very important part and content of this socialist renewal is the development and the deepening of self-government in various spheres of life. We are attaching great importance to self-government in agriculture.

In general, we are carrying out a quite considerable and deep turnabout as regards agricultural problems. You are right in saying that Polish agriculture, if we take into consideration the soil we have--which is not the best--but with our average soil we can, with proper farming, with proper fertilizing, achieve much better yields than we are at present.

We have in our rural areas comparatively many farmers, and when we examine the structure of our nation we find that one quarter of our population are farmers. Farmers are hard-working people. The linking of their efforts with the state and with farmers' own goals, while using all possibilities, should enable us to implement the goal about which all of you have spoken here--that the Polish nation should have a guaranteed solid food base. Most certainly, this can be achieved.

We have undertaken many actions to enable agriculture to receive more means of production. Next year, the first proof of this will appear. We are only at the stage of working out the plan for next year. Various teams and commissions are at work analyzing what else can be done in this sphere.

I want to tell you; that even when this plan is completed, work will continue for a whole year to analyze industry's potential so that it can go out to meet the needs of farming.

In this sphere, a fundamental about face must take place in the direction of equipping our agriculture with means of production. We shall be able to produce some of these things ourselves. What we shall not be able to produce, we shall import and obtain through our cooperation with socialist countries, so that we have as many machines and as much equipment as possible.

In this connection, we must also expand many spheres of our economy. This is not a simple matter. Regarding agricultural machinery, we have to expand this industry. Where tractors are concerned, we have bought the licences, and now we have to put these matters in order for farmers to receive more tractors and good tractors, which will be efficient, economic in exploitation and adaptable to work in our Polish conditions. We are working on all these matters, and there will be more means of production. [end recording]

[Cyranowicz] Then, Premier Jozef Pinkowski replied to the demands concerned with the profitability of agricultural production, the relationship between agricultural produce and the problem of means of production in agriculture:

[Begin recording] In this sector, we have carried out quite a large operation, an operation with the sum total of over Z40 billion. As a result of this, farmers' incomes will increase.

If we take it that we have 3 million farms, then on the average this would work out to more than Z13,000 per farm. Of course, there are farms which exploit their possibilities better which will benefit more from these increases and there are farms which are worse, where there is not this thriftiness--and in this connection those benefits might be smaller. Everything will depend on how production goes up.

I think that with this decision the basic matters have been solved. Of course, this is not a decision which can fully solve all the problems for the whole 5-year period. This is why we have at the same time accepted that analyses will be carried out systematically reegarding the costs of agricultural production, both by the Ministry of Agriculture and by scientific institutes. The government wants to receive such a report once a year. This serves as a foundation for decisions affecting both agricultural prices and also prices for machinery, equipment and fertilizer. An analysis will be made of what the rural community buys and sells and decisions be taken which constantly ensure the profitability of the agricultural production.

The thing is that these price movements take place in such a way that it is known that an analysis has been made and that if there is a decision, then this decision is registered.

Later, this is taken into account in the changes in the costs of agricultural production and it will be known that we have taken such a decision and that it will be observed. In other words I think that, taking everything into account, we are on the best road towards creating such conditions for controlling the profitability of agricultural produce in order for farmers to find it worth their while to produce everything that is necessary to feed our nation. This can be the object of profitable agricultural-foodstuff exports for us so that we can then also import the raw materials which are needed by our agriculture or machinery and tools. [end recording]

[Cyranowcz] Premier Pinkowski then spoke about the need to improve the everyday living conditions of people living in rural areas, taking particularly into account the needs of rural youth. The premier stated that everything must be done to make sure that considerably more rural youth than before remain in rural areas and take up agricultural production, for the soil in many cases is still waiting for good farmers.

[Begin recording] We have to do a lot to ensure that the soil in the countryside is exploited better. This is the fundamental means of agricultural production--and this subject has also been tackled here during the discussion. There are many matters that need to be regulated and rules that have to be simplified in order for there to be less bureaucracy here and for this land to be handed more quickly from farmers who have to transfer it to those who know how to manage it better. We would like this process to develop properly and this is why we shall agree to all those simplifications in the rules about which you spoke. We want every farmer to have a feeling of security when he farms and for him to know that if he gets involved, if he buys some more land, if he makes investments, this will be both for him and for his son or his daughter and that this will benefit his family and the state. We shall conduct such a land policy and we shall create conditions for it.

The self-government movement should be a guarantor, if I may use this expression, to a large extent here. You should be sensitive to everything that might distort this correct land policy. If there is some land lying fallow somewhere and if this land is not given to a farmer for cultivation then this means that things are not right in a given village, in a given parish and the agricultural self-government movement should not accept this. In such a case the agricultural self-government movement should raise the alarm and get down to action. We would like you here, so to speak, to safeguard this good land management and safeguard the correct passage of land from those who have to get rid of their land, because they are ill, because they are going onto a pension or for other reasons, into the hands of the best farmers who can manage this land as is fitting. But at the same time we would like to act in such a way that those who have two left hands, that those who have one suit, have something to eat and then think they do not have to strain themselves because they're all right--they can produce considerably more, have the right conditions but don't want to--you should also discuss matters with them. No one can do this better for the self-government movement. We do not have too many of these: I would say this is a small percentage because the vast majority of our farmers are thinking farmers just as everyone present here, they are patriotic and are aware of their civic duties and are aware that everything in our power has to be exploited in order for the people in Poland to live better.

But even if there is such a fringe, then this fringe also affects the views of many milieux and has repercussions on our foodstuff possibilities. When we talk, for instance, with workers, this is really what they say. They say we have to introduce coupons, give the farmers everything they need and let them produce but also deal effectively with those who are bad producers in rural areas. There are also those who have said during the discussions about coupons here: perhaps obligatory supplies should be introduced. We say to these: If we introduce obligatory supplies then we shall discourage all farmers from work in rural areas because no one wants to be told how to work.

Everyone wants to work using his head, using his own resources and to rely on his own initiative, on his own calculations. We would like to go along this path but you, too, must help us in these matters. I have a request to make of you: create a good social climate in the countryside which favors new initiatives and action.

The government will create good conditions for you and will create conditions for agricultural self-government activities and you in your turn create conditions which will ensure that the countryside takes advantage of all the possibilities of action in order that we might more quickly get out of this deep hollow into which we have fallen as far as agricultural production is concerned; and that we might, if I may say so, overcome our problems and ensure the speedier solution of foodstuff difficulties.

We want to take decisions quickly in these specific matters which you have raised. These matters will be made public. Matters which require agreement by you on more details will be raised by the minister of agriculture or by other comrades. They will get in touch with you in order to make it possible to revolve these matters in keeping with the public interest and in keeping with the interests of the countryside. I thank you for taking part in this meeting. [end recording]

PARTY TO OPPOSE THREATS TO RENEWAL PROCESS

LD291716 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov (PAP)--The PUWP Central Committee paper TRYBUNA LUDU today published an extensive article by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski headlined "The Party Is Getting Stronger Through Action". Excerpts follow.

"The party has employed political methods to solve the social and economic crisis which Poland has been going through in the past few months. This attitude shapes the process of renewal, promotes the implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and creates real conditions for bringing the situation in the country back to normal.

"Critical of its errors and sincere in its strivings for change, the party wants to rally all the patriotic and aware forces in the nation round the task of renewal. This renewal stems from the understanding of the needs of the working class and all the working population, and from the will to meet them halfway. The renewal must result from socialist ideals, from an awareness of the reality and the true possibilities of satisfying social demand.

"The party professes a determined will to strive for renewing social and economic life. Most party members and organizations come out of a realistic position and see the difficulties which must be overcome.

"This gives rise to proposals for changes in the form and method of party activity, to a search for new agreement with working people and to creative thinking. However, there are also extreme attitudes. On the one hand, some party members still do not regard the present changes as a lasting process. They do not want too--or cannot--fully understand the real meaning of these changes and count on a future possibility to return to the old style of work, old methods of activity, old systems of values.

"On the other hand, there are people who have given up their ideology. Under the pressure of criticism and various doubtful concepts, including ideas formulated by anti-socialist forces, some PUWP members have turned their backs on the ideological and political principles of the party. This is expressed by, among other things, promoting a concept to transform the party into a loose structure. In reality, this leads to weakening the unity and cohesion of party ranks. In some cases, it can undermine the leading role of the party.

The process of renewal is equally threatened by both extreme standpoints. The process of cleaning up the party from people who violate ethical and moral norms, who have different ideological and political views, will be deepened and stepped up.

The changes taking place in social and economic life pose an absolute demand for changes in party work methods.

The Independent, Self-Governed Solidarnosc trade union--a fixed element of our life--plays an important role in the Polish trade union movement. Solidarnosc was born of certain hopes and the support of the working class. Solidarnosc should do its best to fulfill these hopes. What is worrying in this (?context) is the attitude of some Solidarnosc activists whose ventures are a violation of the Solidarnosc statute and, therefore, create social and political tension. This is a serious threat to the process of renewal taking place in our country. The party cannot remain indifferent to these upsetting occurrences.

New working methods are being worked out by the party apparatus. They determine the apparatus's subservient role towards the elected party organs. The share of workers and peasants in voivodship and central party authorities is being expanded. A debate on amendments in the PUWP statute is underway. They will go towards defining the duties of party organs at all levels and the terms of office in managerial posts and providing openness of party life.

The party will be determined in its striving to amend and develop socialist democracy, while counteracting menaces lying along that path. In this task, the party will cooperate with all the patriotic forces in the nation.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY PUBLISHES DRAFT CENSORSHIP ACTS

AU040901 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Nov 80 p III of ZYCIE I NOWOCZESNOSC supplement

[Unattributed article: "Draft Acts on Control of the Press, Publishing and Public Performances"]

[Text] We are publishing today two texts of the draft acts on censorship: One was worked out by the Ministry of Justice and the other, which is a result of the work by a voluntary team of lawyers, journalists and writers, was presented by the coordinating committee of creative associations and scientific societies.

We hope that the discussion on the two drafts--which will be continued in the Sejm--will help evolve a final version of the draft law in keeping with the expectations expressed in the Gdansk agreement.

The next issue of ZYCIE I NOWOCZESNOSC will carry the comments of the authors of the two draft laws.

The 14 November version of the draft law on control of the press, publishing and public performances was worked out by the Ministry of Justice, in particular with the help of views given by members of the Legislative Council. The draft is meant to be discussed by the forum--organized by the minister of justice--of representatives of creative organizations, and to be studied by social organizations. The forum will help gather views about the draft, especially the views of the communities that are directly interested in it, including the signatories of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

The present draft may be changed during further legislative work, in accordance with the results of discussions and expressed opinions. It is expected that the Legislative Council will again examine the results of consultations.

Chapter I--General Regulations

Article 1.

In the Polish People's Republic, the press, publications and public performances enjoy freedom of speech, particularly in order to implement the right of citizens of the Polish People's Republic to receive information, to participate in social control and in consultations and discussions on key issues of the country's development, to take advantage of scientific and cultural achievements and to participate in developing these achievements.

Article 2.

I. The enjoyment of freedom of speech in the press, publications and public performances must not violate the interests of the Polish People's Republic, namely:

1) The political principles guaranteed by the Consitution of the Polish People's Republic and by other laws; 2) State secrets, including military or economic secrets; 3) The state's security and important international interests; 4) The freedom of conscience and religion; and 5) Good customs and manners.

II. The enjoyment of freedom of speech must not be abused in order to offend the honor and dignity of man, to incite feuds because of national, ethnic or racial differences, to praise such feuds, to incite to crime and praise it, or to engage in other activities that constitute a crime.

III. Separate regulations define the meaning of state secrets, including military or economic secrets.

Article 3.

Authors, editors, publishers, the persons responsible for public performances and the chief office for the control of press, publishing and public performances, which will hereafter be called the chief office, have the duty to observe the principles set out in Article 2.

Article 4.

I. The chief office and the regional offices control initially the matter to be published within the territory of the Polish People's Republic, or subsequently control the matter published within that territory.

II. Before printed, visual or spoken materials can be propagated and before oral texts and mime acting can be publicly performed at artisitic or entertainment functions in the Polish People's Republic, prior permission (initial control) must be obtained from the regional office concerned or from the chief office, unless Article 5 provides otherwise.

III. If there is a volation by the press, publishing and public performances of the items that are listed in Article 2 and that are not subject to initial control, the regional office concerned or the chief office, having ascertained such violation, can immediately ban the propagation of printed matter, works or information completely or partially (subsequent control), unless Article 5 provides otherwise.

Article 5.

I. The chief office and the regional offices do not exercise control over: 1) normative acts and official printed matter and forms; 2) printed matter issued by the apparatus of power, state administration, judicial and prosecuting bodies, National Unity Front Committees, associations of higher service, political and youth organizations, trade unions as well as state and cooperative institutions and economic units--printed matter meant to be used by the organizational subunits, except for newspapers, bulletins and periodicals; 3) reports on open sessions of the Sejm and Sejm committees; 4) statistical publications controlled by the Main Statistical Office; 5) individual maps and sets of such maps as well as maps attached to publications controlled by the Main Office for Geodesy and Cartography; 6) Textbooks and study aids used in state higher schools; 7) school textbooks and aids; 8) postgraduate, master's, doctor's and professional works produced in the necessary quantities in order to obtain a diploma, a doctor's degree or professional qualifications in a state higher school, in a state scientific and didactic institution or in a state scientific research institution; 9) writings and pictures of a religious character as well as liturgical, prayer and catechism texts published by religious publishing firms; 10) theater performances produced by professional theaters run by the Ministry of Culture and Arts; 11) Polish full-length movies distributed by the Ministry of Culture and Art; 12) musical notes, records and tapes with an exclusively musical content; 13) artistic prints of an original character; 14) information broadcast by wire boradcasting centers; 15) commercial and enterprise forms and forms for personal use.

II. In consultation with the ministers concerned, the chairman of the main office will declare by decree to what extent the main office and the regaional offices do not control the following:

A) Scientific publications issued by the state higher schools, the Polish Academy of Sciences and state scientific and scientific research institutes; B) Internal performances in artistic and entertainment activities.

III. In consultation with the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the main office will declare by decree to what extent nonperiodic publications in the field of fine literature and new editions of nonperiodic publications that have been published in the Polish People's Republic in the field of all groups of literature, are not subject to control.

IV. In consultation with the ministers concerned, the chairman of the main office can by decree exclude from full or partial control other kinds and forms of recording and transmitting information than those listed in passages I, II and III.

V. Regulations discussed in passages II to IV are subject to publication in MONITOR POLSKI.

Chapter II--Organization of the Main Office for the Control of Press, Publishing and Public Performances

Article 6.

The main office is subordinated to the Council of Ministers.

Article 7.

I. The main office is headed by the chairman of the main office, who is appointed and recalled by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

II. On the motion of the chairman of the main office, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appoints and recalls deputy chairmen of the main office.

Article 8.

I. The chairman of the main office runs its activities and supervises regaional offices.

II. The chairman of the main office can issue decrees and directives necessary for implementing the tasks of the main office and regional offices.

III. The chairman of the main office reports on the main office's activities at least once a year to the Council of Ministers, the State Council and the appropriate Sejm committee.

Article 9.

I. Regional offices are appointed for one or several voivodships.

II. The chairman of the main office appoints and abolishes regional offices, assigns them their headquarters and defines the area of their powers.

Article 10.

I. Regional offices are subordinated to the chairman of the main office.

II. A regional office is run by a director who is appointed and recalled by the chairman of the main office.

III. The director of the regional office runs its activities.

Article 11.

The statutes granted by the Council of Ministers on the motion of the chairman of the main office define the internal organization of the main office and of regional offices.

Chapter III--Activity of the Main Office for the Control of Press, Publishing and Public Performances

Article 12.

The rules of the administrative code define the procedure in matters belonging to regional offices and the main office, unless the law states otherwise.

Article 13.

I. Regional offices decide in the first case on the control of the press, publications and public performances, and the main office decides in the second case.

II. The Council of Ministers can by decree define the matters that should be examined by the main office in the first case.

Article 14.

I. Physical persons, legal persons and organizations and institutions without legal status are obliged to submit for examination by the appropriate regional office or by the main office the printed, visual and spoken material to be propagated. In the case of artistic or entertainment performances, they should also inform the appropriate regional office or the main office, at least 48 hours before the dress rehersal, about its time and place, unless matters are involved that are not subject to control as stated in Article 5.

II. The appropriate regional office or the main office will allow propagation if the matter submitted for control does not violate Article 2.

III. If the matter submitted for control violates Article 2, the appropriate regional office or the main office will not allow its propagation and will inform the editor, the publisher or the person responsible for the public performance about the passages that violate the points listed in Article 2 and will ask them to eliminate such passages. The appropriate regional office or the main office will refuse permission if the editor, publisher or person responsible for the public performance fails to eliminate such passages when asked to do so.

IV. The appropriate regional office or the main office can relieve the person who applies for permission to propagate a matter of the duty defined in paragraph I.

Article 15.

I. Control of the matter to be used in public performances or to be published in dailies or weeklies should be carried out promptly, not later than 3 days in the first case and 7 days in the second case.

II. Should the deadlines defined in Paragraph I lapse without any action, the matter subjected to control can be published.

Article 16.

Regional officer or the main office as well as petitioners have the duty at all stages of proceedings to thoroughly explain their positions and to reach a compromise.

Article 17.

The decision to refuse permission for propagating a matter, as defined in Article 14, Paragraph III, and the decision to ban the propagation of something, as defined in Article 14, Paragraph III, must be implemented immediately.

Article 18.

The Council of Ministers will define by decree the detailed procedures by which the main office and the regional offices exercise control over the press, publications and public performances.

Article 19.

An appeal can be made against decisions on control over the press, publications and public performances to the Supreme Administrative Court in keeping with the principles of the administrative procedure code.

Chapter IV--Temporary and Final Regulations

Article 20.

He who evades the control defined by law or refuses to obey the bans or orders resulting from the decisions of the regional offices or the main office will be imprisoned or fined Z5,000.

Article 21.

In the law of 9 April 1968 on permission for public artistic, entertainment and sporting activities (DZIENNIK USTAW 1968 Issue 12, Item 64) Article 14, Paragraph I is phrased as follows:

"Article 14, Paragraph I. every kind of public artistic or entertainment activity using the spoken word or mimicry requires prior agreement from the appropriate regional office for the control of press, publishing and public performances, or from the main office for the control of press, publishing and public performances, (DZIENNIK USTAW 1946, Issue 34, Item 210; 1948, Issue 36, Item 257; 1952, Issue 19, Item 114; and 1953, Issue 49, Item 239) is declared as lapsed, except for regulations on permission for publishing periodicals and on registering and controling printing plants, plants producing rubber and other stamps, plants producing publications and illustrations by light-sensitive methods, and duplicating machines. Those regulations will be valid until those matters are settled by new legislation.

The protocol of the agreement concluded by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on 31 August 1980 at the Gdansk shipyard calls on the government to present in the Sejm within 3 months a draft act on the control of the press, publications and public performances, and defines the principles of that act. In connection with that, a voluntary team of lawyers and journalists has prepared the present draft act on the control of publications and public performances.

Participating in the preparation of the draft were: Stefan Bratkowski, Jerzy Ciemniewski, Jan Gorski, Jacek Kurczewski, Stanislaw Podemski, Jerzy Stembrowicz, Jolanta Strzelecka, Andrzej Wielowieyski, Jan Wojtynski and Janina Zakrzewska.

Introductory advice and consultations were given by Henryk Korotynski, Andrzej Piekara, Jan Rosner and Andrzej Stelmachowski. The editorial team also familiarized itself with other papers on the draft act on censorship (particularly with the papers by B. Banaszkiewicz and B. Michalski, as well as with the government's preliminary draft act on the control over the press, publications and public performances).

The preliminary draft act, prepared by the team of lawyers and journalists, was sent on 23 September 1980 to the Coordinating Committee of creative and scientific societies and to the expert commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. In parallel with that, the "Experience and Future" Conservatory on 15 October 1980 opened an inquiry on the main issues connected with the draft act. Remarks on the draft act, answers to the inquiry and other materials will make it possible to correct and improve the preliminary draft.

The editorial team hopes that the draft will, through public discussion, help work out an act respecting the basic interests of the state and guaranteeing the legal shaping of public opinion necessary for the repair of the republic.

Article 1.

1-- The Polish People's Republic guarantees the citizens freedom of speech and the press.

2-- The protection and implementation of freedom of speech and the press is the duty of state organs and institutions, as well as of political and public organizations.

3-- Freedom of speech and the press can only be restricted by the law.

Article 2.

Freedom of speech and the press must not be used:

1-- To call for the overthrow of the constitutional regime of the Polish People's Republic;

2-- to infringe upon freedom of conscience and religion;

3-- To reveal state and economic secrets, the scope of state and economic secrets is defined by the law;

4-- To call for the commission of crimes or to commend them;

5-- To reveal information about preliminary proceedings and to disseminate information about closed trials;

6-- To spread nationality or racial discrimination;

7-- To call for the violation of alliance treaties concluded by the Polish state;

8-- To insult foreign countries and their diplomatic representatives in Poland.

Article 3.

Control over the observance of the principles defined in Article 2 belongs to the office for the control of publications and public performances.

Article 4.

I. Exempted from control are:

1--Shorthand reports on the sessions of the Sejm, people's councils and their commissions;

2--Speeches and interpellations by Sejm deputies;

3--Governmental normative acts, printed matters and forms;

4--Commercial and firm's printed matter, as well as those intended for private use;

5--Matters printed as manuscripts;

6--Art prints with the character of an original;

7--Statistical publication subject to the control of the Main Statistical Office;

8--Maps and sets of maps supplementing publications--subject to the control of the Main Office for Geodesy and Cartography,

9--School textbooks and teaching aids approved by the Ministry of Education and Training;

10--Publications by political and public organizations, trade unions, religious communities and societies, intended for their members and bearing a reservation to that effect;

11--Scientific publications by higher schools, the Polish Academy of Sciences, scientific institutes and societies;

12--Reprints of nonperiodical publications issued in People's Poland;

13--Periodical publications, if the range of subjects specified in the permit rules out the possibility of infringing on Article 2;

14--Transmission of religious ceremonies by mass media;

15--Programs in wire broadcasting networks;

16--Shows for persons specified by name;

17--Shows based on the texts of works previously permitted for print, publication and performance.

II. The chairman of the chief office may exempt, entirely or in part, other kinds of publications and public performances than those specified in Paragraph I.

Article 5.

Offices for the control of publications and public performances must neither ban publications by particular authors, nor lay down guidelines on how events or the activity of institutions and individual persons should be interpreted and presented.

Article 6.

1--The chairman of the chief office for the control of publications and public performances is directly subordinated to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

2--The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic appoints and recalls the chairman of the chief office for the control of publications and public performances and his deputies at the motion of a special Sejm commission.

3--The commission referred to in paragraph 2 examines quarterly reports on the activity of the chief office for the control of publications and public performances, presented by the chairman of the latter.

4--The Sejm commission also examines complaints and proposals concerning the activity of control offices made by citizens or public organizations.

Article 7.

1--The chairman of the Chief Office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances sets up local offices for the control of publications and public performances, and appoints their chairmen.

2--The chairman of the Chief Office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances is the authority to which appeals should be addressed against the decisions of local offices for the control of publications and public performances.

3--With the exceptions provided for in the present act, the regulations of the code for administrative proceedings are binding for proceedings in offices for the control of publications and public performances.

Article 8.

The internal organization of the chief and local offices for the control of publications and public performances is fixed by the Sejm decision.

Article 9.

Subject to the control of the office for publications and public performances are:

1--Post-layout proofs or their equivalents--in the case of printed texts;

2--The text of the public performance and the outcome of the final rehearsal--in the case of public performances;

3--Edited tapes--in the case of television shows and radio programs;

4--The edited copy--in the case of motion pictures;

5--The final shape--in the case of exhibitions.

Article 10.

1--If the regulations of Article 2 are infringed upon, local offices for the control of publications and public performances may prohibit the printing of the publication or fragments of it, notifying the author or the editor concerned within 48 hours.

2--Offices for the control of publications and public performances have the right to check if a performance runs each time in conformity with the accepted text and the final rehearsal. If a gross nonconformity is found, they may suspend further performance.

3--Every decision of offices for the control of publications and public performances to intervene is to be substantiated by a writ specifying infringements committed in the publication or the public performance under Article 2. The legal qualification must not changed during the proceedings.

Article 11.

1--An appeal aginst the decision of a local office for the control of publications and public performances is to be filed with the chairman of the chief office.

In the case of the public performance or a publication intended for a daily or weekly, the chairman of the chief office shall examine the matter within 7 days, and in the case of other publications--within 14 days.

2--Qualified for initiating appeal proceedings defined in Paragraph 1 are the author and his legal successors, the editor, the publisher and public organization; and in the case of a public performance--the author and his legal successors, the director and the stage manager, as well as the person responsible for organizing the performance.

Article 12.

1--The decision of the chairman of the Chief Office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances is to be impeached at the Supreme Administrative Court. The Supreme Administrative Court examines the decisions impeached with regard to their substantiation and legality.

2--The Supreme Administrative Court takes action on the complaints filed by qualified persons within 7 days in the case of public performances or publications intended for a daily or a weekly, and within 30 days in the case of other publications. The prolongation of the 30-day term requires an authorization on the part of the chairman of the Supreme Administrative Court and must not exceed 60 days.

3--Representatives of trade organizations and creative societies may, at the motion of the plaintiff, participate in the proceedings of the Supreme Administrative Court.

4--If the deadlines fixed in Paragraph 2 are not observed, the publications or public performance affected by the proceedings may be published.

Article 13.

At the request of the author, the publisher is obligated to notify in the contents the intervention made by the office for control.

Article 14.

1--By an order published in MONITOR POLSKI, the chairman of the chief office for control may ban the dissemination of specified publications from abroad in the Polish People's Republic.

2--The regulations of Paragraph 1 do not apply to scientific libraries, scientific societies and creative unions.

3--The chairman of the chief office for control authorizes institutions or persons who need for professional purposes to bring in publications that are under the dissemination ban.

4--An appeal against the refusal to give authorization on the part of the chairman of the chief office for control is to be filed at the Supreme Administrative Court.

Article 15.

1--Regulations concerning publications and public performances are accordingly applicable to radio and television broadcasting and exhibitions.

2--The regulations of the act are accordingly applicable to the manufacture of seals.

Article 16.

The activity of offices for control of publications and public performances does not rule out the responsibility of the author or the editor for the content of the publication or the public performance if it infringes upon the legal rights or interests reserved by citizens, as well as the legal rights reserved by state and public institutions and not encompassed by the control.

Article 17.

1--Within 6 months of putting the present act into effect, the Sejm shall pass the "Press Law" and an act on state and economic secrets.

2--As long as the "Press Law" has not been put into effect, the present legislation shall apply.

Article 18.

1--As long as the "Press Law" has not been put into effect, the chairman of the chief office for control authorizes the publication of periodicals.

2--Trade unions registered in line with the State Council decision of 13 September 1980 concerning the registration of newly formed trade unions are entitled to publish periodicals.

Article 19.

As long as the "Press Law" has not been put into effect, control over printing enterprises belongs to the chief office for control.

Article 20.

1--The 5 July 1946 decree forming the Chief Office for Control of the Press, Publications and Public Performances (DZIENNIK USTAW No. 34, point 210) with its amendments (DZIENNIK USTAW No. 34, point 257, 1948; DZIENNIK USTAW No. 19, point 114, 1952; DZIENNIK USTAW No. 49, point 239, 1953), the executive regulations issued on its basis and Article 13, paragraph 1 of the 27 March 1975 act, the customs law (DZIENNIK USTAW No. 10, point 56), as well as the regulations of other acts contradictory to the present act, are no longer in effect.

2--Paragraph 2, Article 38 of the 10 July 1952 act on copyright (DZIENNIK USTAW No. 34, point 234) shall be amended as follows: "The publisher may refuse to publish a work on the basis of the valid decision issued by the office for control of publications and public performances in line with the act on control of publications and public performances."

Article 21.

The act is effective as of the day of its publication.

Journalists' Criticism of Law

AU041455 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Nov 80 pp 1,2

[Ryszarda Kazimierska report: "Discussion on Ministerial Version of Censorship Act--Journalists Say: This Draft Will Not Win Social Support"]

[Text] Journalists from the Club of Social-Legal Journalism and Parliamentary Reporters held a meeting in the Sejm with representatives of the Ministry of Justice to discuss the ministerial version of the draft law on the control of press, publishing and public performances.

The draft is to be discussed by creative and social organizations that are directly concerned with it and by the signatories of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. The ministerial version, which carries the headline "For Discussion," is to be presented next Thursday to members of the Sejm Committee for Internal Affairs and Justice.

After an introduction by Dr Adam Zielinski, secretary of the Legislative Council, a protracted, acute and critical discussion broke out. It was started by Dariusz Fikus, general secretary of the Association of Polish Journalists, who presented the observations of the journalistic community.

This is a summary of what he said: "The draft law ignores the past experience as well as the views and demands of the communities concerned. It has also omitted to take into consideration the possibility of complications that may occur in legal practice and pronouncements because of too many obscurities in the so-called delegations [of legal powers]. The draft also contains a whole series of inadequacies resulting from ignorance of journalism work and of organizing public performances.

"In the light of the present experience we deem it inadmissible that censorship should be subordinated to the Council of Ministers. Executive bodies happen to be the most frequent objects of press criticism. That is why it would be improper to entrust them with control over freedom of speech. The draft law ignores the views in that regard of the creative communities. The Coordinating Committee of the creative and scientific associations, of which the Association of Polish Journalists is a member, takes the views that censorship should be subordinated to the Sejm.

"In addition, the draft law lacks the sufficient guarantees for protection of the author's personal rights. The draft does not provide for the possibility of making clear in the text that censorship has interfered. We are not satisfied with the catalogue of the matter that is to be censored because it is too general and can admit an even more extensive interpretation of censorship than was the case with the generally criticized decree of 1946. The action sphere of censorship is too extensive.

"The principal fault of the draft is an excessive number of delegations, which is especially shocking with regard to the cases that should be settled by law. The question of appeals against the censor's decisions has been settled erroneously; and so on and so forth."

Following those introductory observations, all the journalists speaking from the floor, including journalists who are Sejm deputies, began criticizing individual articles, of which there are 24, seven of them containing various delegations.

Editor Jerzy Salecki from INTERPRESS said that the norms were "elastic". Deputy Karol Malcuzynski said that the draft law "lacks cohesion and precision and contains a number of elastic paragraphs." He also criticized the procedure by which the draft had been worked out and the fact that no consultations had been held with the coordinating committee of the creative and scientific associations before the present version (people say the third version) was drawn up.

As chairman of the Union of Actors and Theatrical Composers, Deputy Malcuzynski was given the draft on 25 November with a request that he should evaluate it by...25 November. That is why work on the draft should be extended in time and the draft should be drawn up responsibly. Editor Szymon Leczycki of PANSTWO I PRAWO [STATE AND LAW] said that a draft law of such importance--a law that concerns not only the journalists' interests, but also the constitional right to freedom of speech--should be drawn up by the Codification Commission with the participation of experts and that the accurately and thoroughly worked out draft (with the help of foreign models) should be subjected to public discussion. Editor Zygmunt Mank from GAZETA PRAWNICZA [LEGAL GAZETTE] simply said that "the draft will not win social support." That was reaffirmed by editor Jerzy Szperkowicz from PRZEGLAD TECHNICZYNY [TECHNICAL REVIEW], who said that "the draft will not satisfy our society, it fulfills no hopes."

Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz proposed that censorship, subordinated to the Sejm, should have a collegial leadership appointed by the parliament. Such a leadership would include representatives of various political parties and social organizations and communities. It would control the performance of censorship on a day-to-day basis, would define its policy and would account before society for the performance of the office of the control of press, publishing and public performances.

At the end of their long discussions the journalists decided to communicate their views on the draft to the Sejm committees concerned, to the government and to the signatories of the social contract concluded last August.

Sejm Deputies' Discussion

AU041903 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 2

[A. Dzierzanowski report: "Sejm Commissions at Work--Theses of the Censorship Act"]

[Text] The Sejm commission for internal affairs and the administration of justice, headed by Deputy Zygumunt Surowiec, on 27 November discussed the preliminary theses of the act on control of press, publishing and public performances.

The drafting of that act is taking place under special procedural conditions because of the importance of the issues it has to settle and because of society's enormous interest. The Sejm deputies had received the government bill before it was submitted to the marshal of the Sejm. That is why they discussed the theses of the act and not a finished draft. Sejm deputies have for a long time demanded that the theses of some bills of exceptional importance be subjected to discussions.

Theses of the bill and the progress in the work on it were presented to the deputies by Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia, who said that the final version of the bill will make allowances for all the proposals from the communities concerned, and for the solutions of some problems as suggested by the draft bills worked out outside the Ministry of Justice. One such draft was published by ZYCIE WARSAWY on Thursday.

The deputies' discussion, which often clashed with the stand taken by the Ministry of Justice, focused on three basic problems:

1) The model and areas of the censor's activities; 2) The extent of control—that is, the extent of the freedom of the spoken and printed word; and 3) The further work on the draft bill.

The deputies stated that the chief office for control of the press, publishing and public performances should be subordinated to the Sejm. The primary reason for that is the need for extensive social control over censorship, which so the deputies said, can be ensured only by the Sejm. They expressed the conviction that the Censorship Act must guarantee the onstitutional freedom of the spoken and printed word.

The deputies said that a precise formulation of rules is a particularly important issue. Citizens have the right to freely express their views and opinions, and that is why restrictions must be regarded only as an exception. This is because we must not allow a situation in which censorship shows mistrust "in everything." Censorship must be subjected to sweeping social control so that it is intelligible and clear, and society accepts it.

The deputies criticized the fact that the draft contains many delegations of power that entitle one to introduce detailed restrictions. The retention of those delegations may, so the deputies stated, result in abuses of censorship powers. The deputies demanded categorically that when the government submits the draft to the Sejm, it should enclose also the drafts of all executive acts, because only then will it be possible to comprehensively discuss new regulations and make amendments. The deputies insisted that the draft act submitted to them calls for further work, for greater precision and for consideration of the postulates put forward by the communities concerned.

The commission also heard the report of the Ministry of Justice on measures to raise the legal standards in the activities of judicial organs.

ANNIVERSARY OF 1830 UPRISING CELEBRATED

LD29213 Warsaw Domestic Service in Posish 0200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Today we are cleberating the 150th anniversary of the November uprising, the patriotic armed effort of 1830.

To mark the occasion a scientific session will be held in Warsaw organized by the central board of the Polish Historical Association and by the History Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

A mementos exhibition from the Warsaw History Museum collection will be opened. Delegates of the society will pay homage to the memory of those who 150 years ago rose against a foreign invader. In Warsaw flowers will be placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the tablet commemorating cadet officers at the Lazienki Palace, and at the obelisk in the Olszynka Grochowska.

Numerous ceremonies will be organized at all 13 officer training colleges.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 28 November adds: "The anniversary was celebrated particularly ceremonially in the Polish People's Army, which marks it as officer Cadets' Day, at colleges training commanding cadres for the armed forces."]

TRADE UNIONISTS DECIDE AGAINST STRIKING

Token Strike Cancelled

LD041602 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The National Coordinating Commission of the employees in foreign trade and maritime economy Solidarity has told us by means of a formal statement that it has canceled a 1-day token strike of protest scheduled for 9 December. The authors of the statement explain their decision by their regard for Poland's superior interests and also refer to Lech Walesa's appeal. But they say the fact they have called off the token strike does not mean that they have given up their demands put to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy.

Founding Committees' Decision

LD041958 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] We have received the following statement from interfactory founding committees of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity from Bialogard, Kolobrzeg, Koszalin and Szczecin.

In accordance with decisions of the National Coordinating Commission concerning strikes, Paragraph 33, Passage 3 of the statute, the Solidarity strike, and also every strike which involves more than one work enterprise can only be undertaken by the decision of the regional board. The National Commission stresses with all urgency that in the present tense social situation, all strike activity, not agreed to by the proper union authorities, is against the good of the union.

Being responsible for the good of the country, and our organization, we warn against irresponsible strikes. It may happen that we may be forced publicly to cut ourselves off from strike action which is not in agreement with the statute.

Gathered at the meeting on 1 December, representatives of interfactory founding committees from Bialogard, Kolobrzeg, Koszalin and Szczecin have agreed that they will not undertake protest action until further notice. The starting of the protest action in this period can only take place in the case of violation of union freedoms, or persecution of the Solidarity activists, should intervention directed at the appropriate authorities be unsuccessful.

REPORT ON GDANSK-GDYNIA ZSL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD011900 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 1 Dec (PAP)--New voivodship officials and delegates to the ZSL have been chosen. Boguslaw Droszcz has been reelected chairman of the voivodship committee.

ANDREI MEETS WITH IRAQI BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION

AU042037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 4, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, received the delegation of the National Progressive and Nationalist Front [NPNF] of Iraq, led by Hikmat Ibrahim al-Azzawi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, member of the NPNF Supreme Committee, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The delegation includes Hashim Hassan al-Akrawi, member of the NPNF Supreme Committee, secretary of the Political Bureau of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, and 'Abd as-Satar Tahir Sharif, member of the NPNF Supreme Committee, secretary of the Political Bureau of the Kurdistan Revolutionary Party.

During the interview highlighted were the good relations of collaboration established between Romania and Iraq, underlain by the understandings covenanted at top level. Prospects were discussed of developing and diversifying the cooperation between the two countries on multiple planes. Opinions were also exchanged on current questions of joint interest.

The same day, the NPNF delegation was received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, joint satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Iraqi relations on multiple planes, just as the wish to further develop the collaboration between the members of the two parliaments for the benefit of peace, detente and international cooperation.

The interviews were attended by Diyab M. al-Alqawi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest.

The Iraqi guests were received by Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

SCINTEIA ON 'FRUITFUL' COOPERATION WITH PRC

AU042013 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Ioan Erhan article: "Along the Fruitful Path of Developing Romanian-Chinese Many-Sided Cooperation"]

[Text] The traditional Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation, which are part and parcel of the consistent policy of our party and state aimed at developing relations with all socialist states, marked a significant stage through the wide-ranging dialogue that took place in Beijing last week at the head of government level. The official friendly visit paid by Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, to the PRC at the invitation of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, which took place in a friendly atmosphere of esteem and understanding, concluded with fruitful results which will contribute to further developing cooperation between Romania and the PRC at various levels of socialist construction. Those results were endorsed by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee in its meeting yesterday.

The talks in Beijing revealed the decisive impetus lent by the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Guofeng to the constantly upward evolution of those relations--based on mutual trust and respect, equality and comradely assistance. The decisions and understandings concluded on those occasions opened broad horizons for Romanian-Chinese cooperation in all fields of common interest. [paragraph continues]

The two premiers constantly stressed that Romanian-Chinese economic relations have marked a qualitative leap, especially following the summit meetings of 1978, being forcefully stimulated by the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed at the highest level and by the other conventions and understandings adopted on those occasions.

The documents adopted more than 2 years ago have opened the road to promoting new forms of mutually advantageous economic cooperation--the construction, through joint efforts, of certain important industrial projects, production sharing and expanding cooperation in the field of scientific and technological research.

The message sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to CCP Central Committee Chairman Hua Guofeng and handed over by Comrade Ilie Verdet, and the response sent to our party's secretary general, stressed satisfaction with the positive relations between the two parties, countries and peoples; and their common desire to lend new scope to their friendly cooperation in all fields--political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural--to continue their political dialogue and to intensify their exchange of experience in building the new society.

Significant for the constantly upward trend of Romanian-Chinese economic relations--as stressed during the recent talks--is the fact that in the past 3 years alone the volume of trade exchange has almost doubled. At the same time, in that short timespan important production sharing ventures have been agreed upon and achieved, as well as cooperation ventures in technological and scientific research.

During the visit the guests stressed with complete satisfaction that the assembly line of trucks in the city of (Jinan) which was built in cooperation with our country, being put into operation with the participation of Brasov workers and specialists who are now working shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese specialists to achieve planned parameters, has begun its activity with good results. At the same time, an assembly line for tractors also built in cooperation with machine-builders from Brasov, has been put into operation in (Zunyi); while the assembly line for refrigeration trucks in (Zhenjian) is being finalized, and wide-ranging construction work is under way in (Huai Hai) in cooperation with Romania with the aim of building a large cement factory. Numerous other such projects are underway in the mining field, in chemistry and petrochemistry, the pharmaceutical industry, food industry and in the field of scientific and technological research.

Undoubtedly, the important economic, scientific and technical potential currently available in our countries, the development programs of their national economies planned for the coming years, and the experience gained in cooperation between units and specialists from the two countries ensure lasting and most favorable preconditions to further expand Romanian-Chinese relations.

Given the fact that the world economic situation is constantly deteriorating, thus creating difficulties for unfolding international economic cooperation, it is more than ever necessary for the socialist countries to intensify their mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation to successfully resolve the socioeconomic development proglems concerning them. In this context, during the recent talks it was agreed to perfect cooperation ventures of major interest within the overall fulfillment of each country's development plans. Thus, it was agreed to develop and deepen long-term cooperation, especially in the field of energy, machine-building, electrical engineering, electronics, chemical industry and petrochemistry, construction materials, food industry and agriculture.

The question of further expanding exchanges in the field of culture, art, education, information and the press, and all ways and means of cooperation that will contribute to better mutual understanding and rapprochment between the Romanian and Chinese people, was discussed with the same interest.

Reviewing the overall bilateral relations, the recent Romanian-Chinese dialogue was also an opportunity for exchanging views on certain problems of the international situation, stressing Romania's and the PRC's keen interest in establishing a climate of lasting peace in the world--a vital condition for building the new system in the two countries. It was in the light of that major common interest that the two sides reasserted the will of the two parties and countries to intensify their cooperation in the international arena, so as to increase their contribution to the just solution, in the interests of all peoples, of the problems on which peace, international cooperation, the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a better and more just world on our planet depend.

The two sides also stressed the need for relations among all countries to be lastingly established on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and on the basis of each people's inalienable right to independently decide its destiny, without any outside interference.

At the end of the official talks, Comrade Ilie Verdet extended an invitation to the premier of the PRC State Council to visit our country. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The fruitful results of the talks in Beijing and the understandings that were concluded reflect both countries' determination to act so that Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation will record new progress to the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace, independence and international cooperation.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH SOMALIA--Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--The ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Somalia signed in Bucharest a protocol on the promotion of economic cooperation and development of commercial exchanges between Romania and Somalia. The document provides for concrete measures meant to speed up the development of the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, fishing industry, mining and geology, and to stimulate mutually advantageous commercial exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 3 Dec 80 AU]

FRG INDUSTRIALISTS--FRG industrialists and businessmen led by Arno Dreher, chairman of the Romanian section in the FRG Chamber of Commerce and Industry, met with Romanian specialists on 25 November, as well as with leaders of industrial enterprises and centrals of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. During the talks both sides expressed interest in increasing mutual goods exchange and in developing bilateral economic, industrial and scientific cooperation, and cooperation in third markets. During their visit, the FRG industrialists will also visit and have talks at some of our country's foreign trade enterprises. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Nov 80 p 5 AU]

CARGO BOAT DESIGNED--Bucharest, 4 Nov (AGERPRES)--The shipbuilding yard of Galati--a Danube port--has begun the construction of a special type of sea-going ship known as roll-on roll-offs--which allows the reduction to a minimum of the duration of the shipping discharge operations in harbours. The 4,100 ton cargo boat, designed by the specialists of the Galati Institute of Marine Research and Designs belongs to this category of ships also. This cargo boat is intended to transport trailers, containers on platforms and on decks, refrigerating motor vehicles, trailers and containers, as well as palletized goods. She has a hinged afterpart, which facilitates the goods shipping and discharge directly at pier (wharf), and their seating on harbour vehicles. The propulsion of the cargo boat is ensured by two main semifast reversible engines, each of 6,000 cp, which are also built in our country in Resita works. Its navigation zone is unlimited in actual fact. Developing a speed of 17 knots, the ship is also endowed with the equipment imposed by the navigation rules for the Suez, Kiel and Panama channels. In ensuing five years period the Galati shipyard will build five cargo boats of the above mentioned type. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 4 Dec 80 AU]

KLASA CITED ON POLISH SITUATION, CSSR COMPARISONS

LD042122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (TANJUG)--Polish communists are in a position to save the situation in their country by themselves.

This was stated tonight during the press conference for foreign correspondents by Jozef Klasa, director of the Propaganda, Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

Explaining this stand, the spokesman of the Central Committee said that the Polish communists were convinced that together with the people and the people together with them, they will be in a position to overcome the crisis by themselves.

Jozef Klasa said this in reply to several questions asked by Western correspondents as to whether Poland is threatened by outside military intervention.

To one of these questions which was: In what situation could the party turn to the Soviet Union for assistance? The director of the Propaganda Department of the PZPR Central Committee repeated the conviction of the Polish communists that together with the people they can, by themselves, resolve the crisis in the country.

Within the context of this reply, he added: If, in Poland, the threat to socialism was to become a real one--and this could happen if authority were to be transferred from the hands of the people into other hands which, as he said, would signal a tragedy and a catastrophe--the Polish communists would in that case have to turn for assistance to communists in other countries.

However, the director of this department of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that Poland could fight against antisocialist forces in the country on its own and that for this reason it would not ask for foreign military assistance, and that it would remain consistent to the party's stand that the crisis be resolved by political means.

The crisis in the country, he said, cannot be resolved by military force. A process is involved which no doubt will be long and painful, but the party is a force which is fighting for a solution of the crisis.

According to him, propaganda media in the West are creating an atmosphere of a possible Soviet intervention in Poland. The situation in Poland is being compared with the one in Czechoslovakia.

However, the director of the Propaganda Department of the PZPR Central Committee expressed his optimism and confidence that the Polish people, their commonsense and the Polish leaders will do everything not to place the Soviet Union in a difficult situation.

Answering questions by Western correspondents, he drew a comparison with the situation in Czechoslovakia, stressing that the movement in that country, 10 years ago and led from above, soon grew into a counterrevolutionary situation. In Poland, on the other hand, the working class demanded the enhancement of the process of further socialist construction. The working class demanded a change in the previous situation and so the path chosen to get out of the crisis is a different one. The essential characteristic of the Solidarity trade unions is that this is a workers movement, a movement of the working class which is standing on the positions of the socialist renewal of society.

'RUMORS' ABOUT POLISH BORDER REPORTED IN MOSCOW

AU041950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] In reviewing developments in Poland and in connection with Poland, let us acquaint you with a report by a TANJUG correspondent from Moscow. According to him, the tense expectation with which Moscow is following developments in Poland intensified today following the publication of news on the session of the Polish Ministry of Defense Military Council.

The Soviets did not comment on this news, and have also not reacted to conjectures in the West, which have become more frequent, on an alleged concentration of Soviet military forces in the areas bordering Poland.

The TANJUG correspondent reports that rumors are circulating in Moscow that certain border areas to which foreigners were allowed to travel are now closed to them. All this has encouraged conjectures of a very imminent action by which the developments in Poland would be turned away from the present trends, the TANJUG report adds.

SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENT DENIAL UNPUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

LD042058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TANJUG)--Today's statement by a representative of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry which, through Western news agencies, denies news about alleged movements of Soviet military units toward the Polish border, had not been published in Moscow as of 2030 Moscow time.

This statement has not been given to all foreign correspondents in Moscow. It has been carried only by Western agencies evidently because news about alleged movements of troops has spread in the West. There are no signs in Moscow which would confirm the credibility of such movements. The reports are being circulated verbally but only as speculations.

OBRADOVIC VIEWS U.S. 'SECOND' WARNING TO USSR

AU041627 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] For the second time within 2 days, the United States used the sharpest possible words to warn the Soviet Union of unforeseeable consequences resulting from a possible intervention in Poland's internal affairs. More about this in the report by TANJUG correspondent Slobodan Obradovic in Washington:

The United States used the sharpest possible words for the second time within 2 days to warn, as was stated, the Soviet Union of the unforeseeable consequences which an intervention in Poland's internal affairs might bring. At the same time, however, it was also said that there are no reliable reports that Moscow has adopted a decision on invasion, although it was confirmed that troops on the Polish borders are massing and making preparations. Observers here concluded that the political, military and psychological pressure of one superpower is now being answered by a similar counter-pressure from the other power.

Be that as it may, the sharpness of the U.S. reaction surprised many people because until recently the semiofficial assurances were that Washington, allegedly, would not interfere in the settling of accounts in Eastern Europe. Since last night, however, this alternative is not being rejected.

To a direct question about this problem, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie replied enigmatically: "This is a question which we would hope the Soviet Union would ponder and find an answer to."

Finally, it is necessary to say that, in connection with the developments in Poland, the atmosphere in political circles and among the public here has rarely been as tense as now, and full of uncertainties.

SUNDIC WARNS AGAINST MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD042028 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The world public is following the developments concerning Poland with particular attention. In our preceding broadcasts we reported on the appeal by the Polish party and military leaders, on Soviet reactions and on the warning from the United States, which, for the second time in 2 days, has warned Moscow about the unforeseeable consequences of a possible intervention in Poland's internal affairs.

Two proclamations have been issued in Warsaw, one from the PZPR Central Committee and and the other from the Military Council. They draw attention to the complex situation in the country and appeal to the population to refrain from activities which, they say, would threaten the social order and the functioning of the state. The Central Committee stresses in its appeal to citizens that continuing unrest is pushing the country toward moral and economic destruction. It also says that working people should give up destructive strikes. The Military Council of the Polish Ministry of Defense expressed deep anxiety at the situation in the country and assessed it as a threat to the socio-economic order and the functioning of the state. In the report on the session of this council it is also noted that the tasks awaiting the armed forces in the present circumstances have been defined.

Tonight's radio newsreel commentary also deals with the crisis in Poland and concerning Poland. Here is Milika Sundic:

Perhaps we are not right, but everything points to the conclusion that the crisis which has for months been shaking Poland is now rapidly spreading to beyond Poland's borders as well. When we say this we have the following in mind: the military maneuvers in the GDR along the Oder and Neisse, the warnings from the White House to the Soviet Union, the session of the ministers of defense of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Bucharest, and the increasingly noticeable fear of the Poles themselves that solutions which they do not want may be imposed on them.

The Polish party plenum and the conclusions adopted by it found themselves overnight pushed to the sidelines. The maneuvres along the Polish border and the decision of the Soviet command in the GDR to ban for a time the presence of Western military observers in the zone in which the maneuvers are taking place--which in the view of the West runs counter to the allied agreements of 1947--do not seem to be the only reason which prompted the U.S. Government to address two sharp warnings to the Soviet Union, saying that an intervention in Poland would have unforeseeable consequences for East-West relations and for international developments as a whole. One would say that in the view of the White House the intervention in Poland is imminent.

Also noteworthy is the fact that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan has also made a statement in connection with the developments in Poland. And before him and before the Carter administration, leaders of West European countries did the same.

Along with the warnings sent by Washington to Moscow, the warnings addressed both to the West and to Poland by Poland's Warsaw Pact allies are increasingly frequent and more ominous.

The attention of the West has been drawn to the request not to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, that is, not to incite and encourage the antisocialist forces in Poland. Also the Polish leadership is made to understand that the Warsaw Pact member countries will not remain passive if they form the view that socialism is threatened in Poland.

A careful analysis of all these warnings points to the conclusion that Poland's allies believe less and less in Poland's ability to find a way--on its own and without any interference from outside--out of the crisis in which it has found itself.

The Polish Government and party leadership has been successful for quite a long time in restraining itself on expressing the views imposed on it from outside, that is that socialism is in danger in Poland. Moreover, the Poles have tried hard not to give any excuse either to the West or to their own allies to compete with each other at Poland's expense. However, today's reports from Warsaw indicate that Poland's leadership is coming closer to those assessments of the situation in the country which have for months now been voiced in some of the allied countries, primarily in Czechoslovakia.

This, perhaps, is not in keeping with the momentary situation in the country, though this situation obviously continues to be very grave, but it fits into the assessments made by Poland's allies. This can be very dangerous.

As we see, the situation is extremely uncertain, but despite all this the interests of peace in Europe and the world demand from all that they should refrain from any interference, above all military, in the internal affairs of Poland. In the present-day turbulent world any kind of interference from any quarter could have catastrophic consequences for all. No responsible statesmen should accept such a risk.

BCP SECRETARY LILOV MEETS WITH DRAGOSAVAC

LD041446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium had arrived yesterday in Yugoslavia on a short working holiday.

During the conversation an exchange of views was carried out on the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and between the two countries. It was noted that recently progress has been made in the development of bilateral relations and cooperation. It was also pointed out that there exist possibilities for, and reciprocal interest in, a further development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and cooperation on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and equality of the two countries, and of reciprocal respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs coupled with respect for their different international positions and internal development. During the talks reference was made to the well-known outstanding questions in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations (the question of respect for the rights of national minorities). Differences persist on this question.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac and Aleksandur Lilov also exchanged information on social developments in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and also on the activity of the LCY and of the BCP on the internal plan. Reference was also made to some topical international questions and to the developments in the communist and workers movement.

The long conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Dusan Lazic, head of the group for cooperation with the communist parties in power in the international section of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY; and others.

Aleksandur Lilov today visited the House of Flowers and laid flowers on Comrade Tito's grave.

Arrives in Ljubljana

LD042342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who has been on a working holiday in our country since yesterday at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Ljubljana today. He was received by Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee. During his visit to Slovenia, the guest from neighboring Bulgaria will visit several work organizations.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

AU041310 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation arrived in Belgrade last night to participate in the work of the forthcoming session of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. At its session the commission will review the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries during the past 5 years and determine the spheres of developing cooperation in the next 5-year period.

Report on Talks

AU041445 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (BTA)--The 17th session of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation opened here today. The two co-chairmen of the commission, Mr Belcho Belchev and Mr Imer Pulja, have inferred that in the period since the 16th session many tasks have been completed by the respective bodies and organizations of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in promoting economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Agreements have been signed and commodities have been traded which ensure the overfulfillment of the trade figures set for the year 1980. Trade between the two countries will have gone up to 300 million dollars by the end of the year.

Special attention has been paid to the development of long-term cooperation on the basis of specialization and cooperation. Agreements in the spheres of the chemical industry, the electronic and the electrical industry are currently implemented. The negotiations on renewing agreements in these spheres, and in the sphere of mechanical engineering as well, are already in an advanced stage.

At the 17th session of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation special attention has been paid to the promotion of new forms of cooperation between the chambers of the economy of the two countries and between groups of enterprises from the two countries.

The co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Mr Belcho Belchev and Mr Imer Pulja, confirmed that substantial job has been completed by the planning bodies of the two countries and the consultations between the planning bodies in the 1981-1985 period has been concluded in general outlines.

The session is discussing measures and initiatives for further realization of the signed agreements and of those that are expected to be signed. Trade in the 1981-195 period is to more than double over the 1976-1980 fulfilled trade targets.

BULGARIAN GENERAL TRUNSKI VISITS NARODNA ARMIJA

AU050820 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2159 27 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] On Monday, 24 November, Col Gen Slavcho Trunski of the Bulgarian People's Army, who is on an unofficial visit to Yugoslavia, visited the NARODNA ARMIJA newspaper publishing institution.

In a cordial talk with editors of newspapers and publications Col Gen Trunski expressed thanks to NARODNA ARMIJA for the translation and publication of his book "Not So Long Ago." The book deals with the antifascist struggle in Bulgaria during the last war and with the joint operations of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav partisans.

CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER OBZINA MEETS HERLJEVIC

LD041656 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior Jaromir Obzina, on an official visit here, (?continued) his consultations today with Yugoslav Interior Secretary Franjo Herljevic.

Minister Obzina also met with [words indistinct] Executive Council, for talks on bilateral relations and cooperation.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

POLITIKA EKSPRES Commentary

LD022352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily POLITIKA EKSPRES stresses in its commentary "Neighbours" that Yugoslavia develops successful cooperation with its neighbours. The paper notes that lately Albania, despite ideological differences, shows a wish to cooperate with Yugoslavia, primarily in economic field. POLITIKA ESKPRES also states that with Bulgaria, with which Yugoslavia has a number of open questions, cooperation has been lately improving on the principles valid for all other Yugoslavia's neighbours.

The paper writes that with its policy towards its neighbours, the policy founded on well-known principles, Yugoslavia has significantly contributed to cooperation on the Balkans, in Europe, and the world.

POLITIKA EKSPRES further cites three groups of these principles: mutual respect, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs; respect for the inviolability of borders and nonexistence of territorial pretensions; the recognition of rights to national minorities which, according to Yugoslav views, represent a bridge of friendship and cooperation between neighbouring countries.

The paper cites recent numerous meetings of Yugoslav politicians and statesmen with the leaders of neighbouring countries and stresses that this represents an encouraging example.

BORBA on Relations

AU050958 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 80 p 7

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Yugoslavia and Neighbors; Strengthening Relations"]

[Excerpts] In Yugoslavia's consistently implemented and actively pursued foreign policy the development of good-neighborly relations is in the very focus of activity, which--reality demonstrates--is an important factor of peace, stability and security in Europe. The promotion of cooperation with neighbors, at the same time, has a multiple and always useful effect on the state of affairs in the region where nations with different international positions are located. Such a development also prevents the effect of attempts to draw this geographic area--that is important in many ways--into the competition of the bloc and other foreign interests.

Tito's Contribution

The basic, lasting imprint on the Yugoslav policy of good neighborhood was made by President Tito, whose personal, undoubtedly great contribution to cooperation with neighbors laid the real and long-term basis for the development of stable relations between Yugoslavia and each of the countries surrounding it, thus strengthening our country's position.

Bridge of Togetherness

The development of good-neighborly relations at the same time also implies recognizing the rights of national minorities, which in the process of strengthening and consolidating democratic linkage of countries and peoples must be important long-term factors of developing friendship and understanding. Implementing the rights of national minorities, without applying a policy of assimilation and regulating their position by legislation in the country in which they live, in accordance with the obligations resulting from bilateral and multilateral agreements, will contribute--it was stressed in the SFRY Assembly--to such a positive role for national minorities. At any rate, all this results from our own internal development, precisely from the very position of the peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, which for that reason has the right to show interest in the situation in which the Yugoslav national minorities in other countries operate.

The Yugoslav readiness to promote the quality and forms of mutual relationswith neighbors daily also implies that what is involved is cooperation based on common interests, mutual information, real opportunities and acquired experiences. Precisely for that reason, even when Yugoslavia's relationswith individual countries are almost exemplary, it is necessary to make additional efforts to further develop cooperation, something that contributes significantly to creating a better claim of confidence, mutual respect and a higher level of understanding. The existing unresolved or disputed issues--which in relations with certain countries are the result of the actual state of affairs--cannot, naturally, be ignored, but it is certain that misunderstandings can be most easily clarified in a frank dialogue held on an equal footing.

Briefly, the comprehensive development of good-neighborly relations brings with it a great many encouraging results whose effect is being felt in a considerably wider area than the one in which Yugoslavia and its seven, in many ways different but certainly significant, neighbors are situated. It is necessary to stress once again Yugoslavia's conviction that cooperation is a field that cannot be limited by anything.

COUNTRY TO COMPLETE TRANS-BALKAN RAILROAD

AU050824 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Skopje, 1 Dec--The construction of a railroad from the Albanian locality of Cafasan [as published] on the border with Albania to the Bulgarian border town of Gyueshevo, via Kicevo, Skopje and Kriva Palanka will be the most important task of the Skopje railroad transportation organization in the next medium-term planning period.

With the construction of those railroad sections a major Balkan railroad line will be established, which will run from the Albanian Adriatic port of Durres, via Elbasan, Tirana and Cafasan on Albanian territory; Kicevo, Skopje and Kriva Palanka on Yugoslav territory; and Kyustendil, Sofia to the Black Sea on Bulgarian territory.

It should be mentioned that on the Albanian side the railroad has been built to Cafasan, that is to the Yugoslav border, and that on the Bulgarian side the railroad has also been built to the very border of our country.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS

AU042120 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Yesterday the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Ni Zhifu, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, held its concluding talks with Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY], and Josip Franic and Vojo Todorovic, members of the Presidium of the CTUY Council.

Representatives of the Chinese trade unions emphasized the cordiality and openness that they have encountered in our country in their contacts with representatives of trade unions, organs of the workers self-government, business organs in work organizations, the LCY and public and cultural life in the Socialist Republics of Slovenia and Croatia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Belgrade.

Representatives of the CTUY and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions stressed their mutual desire to continue cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries by exchanging experiences in the practice of workers' self-management in Yugoslavia and the tasks of the Yugoslav trade unions, and the contemporary socioeconomic development and activities of trade unions in the PRC. An agreement was reached on a specific program of cooperation for 1981.

DOLANC LEADS DELEGATION TO AUSTRIAN CONGRESS

LD051052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 2138 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG)--An LCY delegation left for Vienna today where it will attend the 24th Austrian Communist Party Congress. The delegation is led by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Aslan Fazlija, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, is also a member of the delegation.

GRLICKOV MEETS WISCHNEWSKI, SPD DELEGATION

LD042232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1934 GMT 4 Dec

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 4 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov today conferred with a delegation of the German Social-Democratic Party (SPD), headed by SPD Vice-President Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. The SPD delegation is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the LCY Presidency.

During the lengthy and friendly talk, concern over the development of the international situation was stated and the readiness to invest further efforts toward reviving detente underlined.

Grlickov acquainted Wischnewski with the LCY's views on the international situation, particularly on the struggle for peace and the solution of crises which seriously endanger world peace and security and the struggle for equitable international economic and political relations.

Grlickov spoke also about the activities of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for peace, the solution of international problems and ensurance of equality for all countries and nations.

Views were exchanged also on trends in the workers' and progressive movement in Europe and other parts of the world.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CUBA

AU042240 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 80 p 4

[D.J. Julius report]

[Summary] Havana, 24 Nov--"The next few years, when Cuba intends to make significant steps in industrialization, may also be decisive for creating the framework for a broader, more intensive, more regular and more permanent economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba, cooperation which both sides claim has very good chances. This is all the more true because this mutual conviction, stressed and confirmed several times recently, proceeds from the assessment that the present level of trade and economic cooperation is far below the real possibilities. During the past not quite 5 years, the overall value of trade between Cuba and Yugoslavia was something over $200 million, which is really not much, and in which Yugoslavia had a deficit of $62 million."

Last year, the overall value of the Cuban-Yugoslav trade did not total even $20 million, and the value of trade this year will be about the same. In 1976 and 1977, the value of trade was at a level of over $60 million and this is the best evidence that the present value of mutual trade could be greater. Our country recently granted a credit of $40 million with the aim of reviving Cuban purchases of industrial goods and equipment.

In all economic talks, Cuban and Yugoslav representatives stressed the mutual interest in a more stable, larger and more lasting trade and economic cooperation. Yugoslavia is prepared to expand the list of goods imported from Cuba and to import, in addition to sugar, coffee, honey, nickel, citrus fruit and molasses, as well as other goods, including cigars and rum. Cuba is interested in purchasing in Yugoslavia industrial equipment and technology, with which Cuba has already had positive experiences.

Thus, Cuba is very satisfied with the equipment delivered by the Jedinstvo factory of Zagreb for the production of canned fruit juices, and may buy more such equipment for fruit juices and canned fruit. Talks on delivery of other factory equipment are now being held. Cuba may also order ships in Yugoslavia.

"In all contacts with Cuban leaders which we had recently, particularly during the meeting with Humberto Perez, president of the Central Planning Board, and Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade, we were told that Cuba was firmly determined to expand and deepen economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, which can become a sound, lasting foundation of good, and better, political relations between the two countries. In this respect, it is necessary to view the future, and in this light it is also necessary to view the past and present imbalances and deficits (the Yugoslav one), because in the future the increased Cuban purchases in Yugoslavia will rapidly change the current picture of trade, the Cuban comrades told us. They stressed that in the Cuban 5-year development plan there is sufficient scope for the Yugoslav economy's participation, much more scope than in the past, and that it was a good thing that Yugoslavia is expanding its imports from Cuba."

New opportunities are also appearing for "triangular transactions" and for joint entry into the markets of third countries. Regarding "triangular transactions," two such transactions already exist: Cuba buys cotton in the USSR, which is sent to Yugoslavia to be spun into cotton thread and sent to Cuba; Cuba also buys bauxite in Hungary which is processed into aluminium in Yugoslavia and sent to Cuba.

Opportunities for similar transactions certainly exist, as well as for joint ventures on projects of industrial and agricultural development in countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

POOR MEAT SUPPLY TO CONTINUE IN COUNTRY

AU050818 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG)--The latest data from the Federal Institute for Statistics officially confirm what consumers have felt throughout the year--the meat supply in shops is poorer than last year. From January to the end of September, 5 percent fewer cattle, 7 percent hogs and as much as 35 percent fewer sheep were delivered to the market. Only the supply of poultry increased in shops by 13 percent, but because of increased consumption it was not particularly felt on the market.

No noticeable improvement in meat supply is expected until the end of the year. Experts estimate that the "great fast" will continue because, as compared with the third quarter of this year, 3 percent fewer cattle, 22 percent fewer sheep and 7 percent less poultry will be delivered to the market by those involved in fattening cattle, sheep and poultry. It is expected that only the delivery of hogs will increase by 7 percent.

BRIEFS

U.S. CRUISER VISIT--Split, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--The missile cruiser Richmond Turner of the U.S. Navy yesterday sailed into the port of Split on an unofficial visit to our navy. During the visit to Split, members of the crew will tour some cultural and historic monuments in the city and surroundings. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH USSR--Radovan Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy president of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has received Gordeyev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Yefimovich-Sarukhonov, USSR deputy minister of domestic trade, [name and title as published]. During the talk views were exchanged on the implementation of commodity exchange between the two countries and on the opportunities for further promoting this exchange. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

SOVIET MINISTER VISIT--Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, has received V.V. Kortov, USSR minister of power machine building, and had a talk with him on cooperation between the socialist Republic of Croatia and the USSR in the field of energy and machine building, within the framework of the Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 80 p 6 AU] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, yesterday received V.V. Krotov, USSR minister of power machine building. The talks dealt with the continuation and expansion of cooperation between the basic organizations of associated labor of Serbia producing energy machinery with corresponding Soviet partners. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

VOJVODINA SAWP OFFICIALS--At its session on 28 October, the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium elected Pavle Krtenic, heretofore member of the Presidium, as new president of the Provincial Conference Presidium to replace Dusan Popovic whose 1-year term of office has expired. Antun Kusturin was reelected secretary of the Presidium for a 2-year term of office. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 80 p 3 AU]